The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1874.

[illegible]ETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible]

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

Advertisements without directions will be charged for at our regular rates.

Advertisements will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH [illegible] 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamer "ASIA," 1,[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander J. R. Davis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

October 1874.		October 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves Colombo	26
,, Rutnagherry	18	,, Galle	27
,, Vingorla	18	,, Negapatam	30
,, [illegible]	19	,, Pondicherry Nov.	1
,, Carwar	19	,, Madras	1
,, Mangalore	20	,, Masulipatam	2
,, Cannanore	21	,, Coconada	3
,, Tellicherry	21	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	22	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	[illegible]	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppy	23	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8
,, Tuticorin	[illegible]		

Cargo [illegible] on this line [illegible] at Galle to the [illegible] Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Samarang, Tjilatjap, [illegible], Pontianak, Atcheen, [illegible] Island, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE [illegible]

[illegible] Bagdad, [illegible] Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every [illegible] Persian Gulf, touching at [illegible] JASK, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, [illegible] Tons, 250 H. P., Commander B. L. Travers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1874, at 4 P.M.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSSORAH	11
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Mahomerah	11
,, Gwadur	28	,, Fao	11
,, Muscat	30	,, Bushire	14
,, Bunder Abbas Nov.	1	,, Linga	1[illegible]
,, Linga	2	,, Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
,, Bahrein	3	,, Muscat	[illegible]
,, Bushire	5	,, Gwadur	21
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	[illegible]
,, Mahomerah	7	Arrive BOMBAY	30
Arrive BUSSORAH	8		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at [illegible] and to Intermediate Ports on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. [illegible], Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,[illegible] Tons, 250 H.P., Commander B. L. Travers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. [illegible], [illegible] H.P., Commander, J. Avens, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and C. Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT: THENCE TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSEBE, AND MOJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY, FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited) will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, [illegible] Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible], as above, on MONDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at [illegible] P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. [illegible] STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 1st [illegible]

[illegible] 1873.

[illegible] the Suez Canal.)

	[illegible]		3rd Class.	
To Aden	[illegible]	Including Wines.	£5	Without food.
Suez	30		8	
Port Said	3[illegible]		9	
Alexandria	3[illegible]		9 10	
Messina	30		14	
Naples	30		14	
Leghorn	[illegible]		14	
Genoa	[illegible]		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	32		14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. LORNE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim [illegible] after the departure of the Steamer [illegible] by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874. Agents.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, [illegible]

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOTMAKERS, SHOEMAKERS, [illegible] the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF, Patent, or Enamel Leather [illegible]	11 8	13 0
Ditto Morocco, Double [illegible]	14 0	16 0
CALF, Patent, or Enamel Leather Elastic Side Boots	8 0	9 0

[illegible] List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. [illegible] Immediate Cash Payments.

N.B.—[illegible] Stations on the B. B. and C. I. [illegible]

Large Stock of [illegible] always on hand.

[illegible] RICHARD [illegible], Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible] the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, [illegible] are only [illegible]

Passengers to Brindisi, [illegible] are forwarded by every steamer, the conveyance [illegible] by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day [illegible] the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labeled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the [illegible] Head at Mazagon [illegible] on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

[illegible] Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,981 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th October 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,096 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 12th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., [illegible] STREET.

TO SELL BY COMMISSION.

A fresh arrival of the following Dutch Provisions:—

Hams, rolled meat, smoked sausages, small sausages, pickled sausages, Bologna sausages, smoked beef and ox tongue.

For the above provisions, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND OTHER METAL AT THE METAL MART AT CARNAC BUNDER.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—Suit No. 251 of 1874.

Shaik Adum Noorodin and Alleybhoy Tyebbhoy ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

Tyebally Vallejee and Esoobally Vallejee ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th of August last, and by direction of the Receiver appointed therein, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 a.m., at the Metal Mart, at Carnac Bunder, a large quantity of Swedish Iron, English and Welsh Iron, Tin Plates, Corrugated Iron, Sheet Iron, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead, Boiler Plates, Imitation [illegible] Iron, Flat Iron, Nail Rod Iron, [illegible]

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, [illegible] and Crockery Ware, &c., at Moree [illegible] a Gentleman, changing his Residence.

[illegible] JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed [illegible] TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 18th inst., [illegible] Mahim, the whole of the [illegible] belonging to a Gentleman, changing [illegible] of blackwood carved pier [illegible] carved round tables, sofa and recess [illegible] cupboards, chest of drawers, camp [illegible] shoe boxes, dressing glasses, [illegible] glass and crockery ware, cooking [illegible]

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

3 Cases Printed Muslins.

3 ,, Fine White Mulls, 46 inch, 22 yards.

1 ,, Printed Woollen [illegible], 36 inch, 10 yards.

ALSO,

A Bay Railway [illegible] height, four years old.

[illegible] property of the Honorable Sir M. R. Westropp.

A [illegible] very handsome Arab [illegible] in single and double.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass, and porcelainware, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, in a Tent Opposite their Rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Peily and Co., the following valuable Jewellery, &c.

On account and at the risk of Javerchund Dhurumchund—

1 Pearl Necklace.

1 Bunch of Pearls.

2 Large Pearls.

Also, on account and at the risk of Bapoobhoy Saveychund.

1 Pearl Necklace.

1 Bunch of Pearls.

Also on account and at the risk of Tulluckchund Bhoychund—

1 Bunch of Pearls.

1 Large Drop Pearl.

1 Pearl Necklace.

Also, on account and at the risk of Ameerchund Tulluckchund

2 Lots of Undrilled Pearls.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY PLANT.

On TUESDAY the 3rd November, and the following days, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Parell Stores Depot, a large stock of Railway Plant.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 10 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Ponies, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Obelisk Road, Bhendy Bazaar.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Dossabhoy Byramjee, an Insolvent.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Obelisk Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1219 and Collector of Assessment under No. 15, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen and four ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Borah Dossajee Moosa; on the west by the [illegible] passage, on the south by the Obelisk Road, and on the north by the house of [illegible] Purshotum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Official Assignee, High Court or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or

P. HARLEY & Co, Calcutta, Agents.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon *the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* [illegible] of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; [illegible] and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Pursuant to an Order of the [illegible] 174 FULL [illegible] of DHOLLERA COTTON, now lying in the Godown of the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY at Lower Colaba.

Further particulars may be obtained, and samples seen, on application to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, opposite the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that REBATE at the rate of 7½ per cent. (SEVEN and a HALF PER CENT.) per annum will be allowed to all SHAREHOLDERS applying for, and taking up the new Shares to which they are entitled under Special Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 23rd day of September and confirmed by a subsequent Meeting held on 8th October 1874.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th October 1874.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES,

BY S. MORDAN & Co.

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme accuracy of adjustment.

To Weigh				
4 ounces and	5 tolas	......	Rs.	3 8
8 ,,	10 ,,	......	,,	11 8
16 ,,	20 ,,	......	,,	20 0

Mordan's Letter Weighers with Porcelain Tablet, engraved with rates of Inland and Overland postage, to weigh 16 ounces and 32 tolas ... 23 8

Greaves' Portable Letter Weigher, to weigh 4 ounces and 4 tolas, simple, accurate, and not liable to derangement. Price in neat case ... 4 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, compact and portable. Size when open 6 ft. 6 by 2 ft. 4, can be put together quickly, folding up into a canvas bag when travelling. Price .... Rs. 31 0

WATER-PROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESSES, may be used with or without the above, and are equally portable. Size 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. Price 16 0

WATER-PROOF GROUND SHEETS, 7½ ft. by 6 ft. 15 1

AIR BEDS, MACKINTOSH'S VULCANIZED, 7 ft. by 2 ft. 6, with pair of bellows for do. 45 0

AIR PILLOWS of different shapes and sizes.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

FOR SALE, price Rs. 700, a PHAETON and Pair of S. B. GELDINGS. Vets' examination allowed. Apply to Messrs. BOLTON and Co., Apollo Street.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to S. A. F. E.

UNITED CRICKET CLUB.—Members engaged to play in the Match To-day are requested to be present on the field at 10 A.M. J. M. CAMERON, Hon. Sec'y.

FORT.—BOARD and LODGING.—Good Accommodation. Rs. 50 per month. Apply to "X." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Married Couple to take [illegible] Marine Lines, or [illegible] Hill [illegible] St. Andrews, [illegible] Cockburn's U. S. Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

[illegible] 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, [illegible]

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns. Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long—seats for 8 persons—complete from £170 to £250.

30 feet long—seats for 14 persons—complete from £250 to £300.

37 feet long—seats for 20 persons—complete from £330 to £430.

42 feet long—seats for 30 persons—complete from £410 to £610.

50 feet long—seats for 60 persons—complete from £590 to £1,010.

&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying Passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 45 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.

The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.

Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.

Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.

Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded, postage paid free to any part of India, price 25s. 6d.

Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING AND DURABILITY. [illegible] the Hat is hardly [illegible] the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	..	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	..	15	,,	,,
Steinvein	..	20	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	..	20	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de France	..	14	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	..	24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	..	28	,,	,,
Vray Canon	..	18	,,	,,

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.

Ditto ,, 26 ,, 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25		per dozen.
R. E. Mego & Co.'s Red Seal	20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	26	,,
PORT—CARBONELL	24	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart père and fils ......Pts.	23	,,
Do. ......Qts.	45	,,
Do. Magnums	88	,,
Arthur H. Browning's ...Qts.	30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's	20	,,
Do. do. ......Pts.	11	,,
CLARET—R. E. Mego & Co.'s St. Estephe	14	,,
Do. Margaux	17	,,

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.

SHERRY, ... Rs. 25 per dozen.

Ditto .... 15 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS ON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.

Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

New Stock for the Coming Season.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.

Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do.	,,	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	,,	11 8	13 0
Extra Super do. do.	,,	16 8	19 8
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	,,	24 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	,,	28 0	32 0

For Dress Wear.

Pure Black Silk Socks	Per pair.	7 8	8 8
Best Black Silk Hose	,,	11 8	13 0

GENTS' DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Fine Brown Drill Cotton Pants.	Six for	21 0	27 0
Super Brown Cotton Truck Drawers, fitting closely above the knee		27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance		36 0	42 0
Super [illegible] Seats for Riding		42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shrunk Merino Pants		31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair		2 0	2 4

GENTS' PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures (Greys)	Per doz.	15 8	17 8
Superfine Drab or Fawn	,,	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	,,	18 8	21 0
Extra super, assorted shades; a thin comfortable sock	,,	21 0	24 0
Stout Merino, Plain Colours, for Sportsmen	,,	17 8	19 8

Knickerbockers.

Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	Per pair.	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	,,	2 0	2 4

Gents' Banians or Under Vests.

Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the best Merino, Shrinkless	,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium Substance	,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk, the most comfortable and durable Under Vest made	,,	34 0	40 0

A. & Co.'s CELEBRATED SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing; is the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Taffa Cloth, equal to the best Spun Silk for comfort, at half the price	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric, neat Striped patterns	6 8	7 [illegible]
Fine Printed Flannel, all Colors	17 0	19 0
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or Striped Patterns. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Spun Silk, the best made printed in all Colours, a large choice of the latest patterns for selection	23 0	26 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, at the Nicol Mill, Colaba, on the 3rd November next, at 3 p.m.:—

One pair Horizontal High-pressure Engines, by Joseph Clayton, Preston, 25 inch Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke, Cornish Valves, 80 nominal Horse Power, equal to about 470 indicated Horse Power—in perfect working order.

3 Cylindrical double flued Boilers, 27 feet long, 7 feet diameter, with mountings complete, by Joseph Clayton, Preston.

4 Stewart's Cotton Presses, 2 complete and 2 incomplete, with independent Engines and Pumps.

1 Capstain.

1 Stand.

2 Bevil Wheels.

5 Cast Iron Tops of old Presses.

3 Ditto Beds ditto.

3 Followers ditto.

18 Wrought Iron Columns, ditto.

4 Cast Iron Rams, ditto.

Cast Iron old broken sundry articles.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 16th October 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that they [illegible] have JUST RECEIVED a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing information of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations they are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
,, ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
,, and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	25	to	100
,, ditto, ditto combined, in cases	54	to	180
,, PAP BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
,, FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	49
,, PAP BOATS	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	5	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon...... Rs. 200 to 350.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug .. ,, 300 to 500.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surrays, salvers, goblets, mugs, toilet-ewers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY [illegible] AND PALANQUIN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, [illegible], and all the [illegible] Rs. 125.

[illegible] Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 5 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Chronometers, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 79.

The Mignonette or Liliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat cover velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, &c., sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 50.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

CHEMISTS &c., TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

Invite attention to the following efficacious

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:

PEPSINE WINE

Manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. A really useful and agreeable preparation for supplying the deficiencies of Gastric Juice in the Stomach, and thus Promoting Digestion.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PEPSINE LOZENGES,

For purposes as above; a portable and convenient form.

In Bottles—Rs. 1-8.

DIGESTIVE OR DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Rhubarb, Carbonate of Soda, Ginger, Cardamoms, and other Stomachic Ingredients, useful in cases of Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity, &c.

In Bottles—Rs. 1.

ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE,

Much esteemed in Indigestion, Debility of the Stomach, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, &c.

In Bottles—Rs. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY AND POONA,

LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Ross & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous of other articles. Also received, ex Tinmour, a consignment of Round Fluted Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled or Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 5s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 26s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 20th October 1874, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per each Plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the above date.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th October 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Six Hundred tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or/and RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in a round log, and [illegible] not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 tons per month, commencing from 1st December next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on Tuesday, the 3rd November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security, amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 13th October 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th day of October, instant, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chinchpoogly.

Plans will be shown and Printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five (5) per each Copy at the Office of the Company.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈ કં.

KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS [illegible] GENERAL MEETING [illegible] Company will be held on [illegible], the [illegible] October, instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Mills, on the [illegible] Flats, Haines Road, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st day of August 1874.

2nd.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation and one more to make the full number of Directors.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

On the termination of the Ordinary General Meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held to transact the undermentioned business:—

1.—To adopt and pass the Articles of Association prepared for the regulation and management of the Company.

2.—To confirm the acts and affairs performed by the present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE,

RUTTONSEY DHURRUMSEY,

VUNDRAVUNDASS RAMJEE,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on or before the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES....... Rs. 670-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glass, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for Bath-room. Hot Bath Tubs Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Coats, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c., &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Card Cases, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Ice-pitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the [illegible] latter Presidency, that they [illegible] ORDERS for all [illegible] CARRIAGES, HARNESS, [illegible] made up of the best [illegible] and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding heads.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHA A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete, in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re. 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships [illegible]

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS [illegible] REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES [illegible] LIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; Royal Family Hotel.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH OCTOBER, 1874.

No English telegrams of to-day's date have come to hand up to the time of writing. Reuter's closing message of yesterday reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as quiet, Surats heavy, sales 1[illegible] of which 4,000 bales were Surats. Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttees showed a decline of 1/16d., [illegible] but other spot quotations were unaltered.

The weekly return of the Bank of England exhibits a further decline in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent., and there can be no question that with the reserve down to 8½ millions the advance in the rate of discount to 4 per cent. was fully justified. At the same time there are not wanting indications that the present demand for money is of a special character and only likely to be temporary. In the first place, the nature of the changes in the position of the Bank shows that the principal adverse influence has been withdrawals of gold for Alexandria, (which are not likely to assume very heavy proportions) the slight increase in Discounts evincing no special increase in trade requirements, while the fact of Consols having advanced ⅛ yesterday and the discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills in the open market being only 3¾ to 4 per cent. is strongly in favour of anticipated ease later on.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened to-day with a firmer tendency, owing to the advance in the Bank of England rate, one of the leading Banks having sold demand at 1s. 10 1/32d.; but in the afternoon 1s. 10½d. was the best rate remitters could obtain, and at the close the only change from yesterday is the increased difference made between short and long dated bills. A moderate amount of Bank paper has been bought, but in private bills there has been very little done either for ready or future delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 10d. per rupee.
Do, 3 months' sight...... 1s. 10 7-32d. ,,
Do. 6 months' sight...... 1s. 10⅝d. to 7/16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ... 1s. 10 5/16d. ,,
Do 6 ,, ... 1s. 10 9-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 3-8d. ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 1s. 10 5/8d. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather easier, Fours having been sold at Rs. 103 1/16; Fours and a half may be quoted nominally at Rs. 104 to ½; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet at generally speaking unaltered values. Bank of Bombays are weak at a decline of ½ in first issue and 1 per cent. in second issue. Spinning shares are dull but on the average no lower.

COTTON has been decidedly quieter to-day, and although quotations are nominally the same, dealers are not quite so firm in their demands. A few small transactions have taken place in ready stuff, but nothing is reported in New Crop.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unaltered.

PIECE GOODS are only steady, the demand being if anything somewhat slacker, but there is no change to notice in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
12,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	747½
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Rev. Issue	620
5,750	1,000	all	8p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,2[illegible]
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	231¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	176
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	[illegible]
[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

822	1,250	all	160*	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,150
[illegible]	2,500	all		Bhowanggur M. & P. Co	2,425
[illegible]	1,000	all	200ps	Bombay United	1,350
1,400	100	150	10*	Broach Mills	275
300	1,000	[illegible]		Colaba Spinning	1,070
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,740
1,400	1,000	all	125p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,255
1,500	1,000	all	115p.a	Great Eastern	1,450
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,450
750	1,000	all	115p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,200
600	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,225
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,175
350	1,000	[illegible]	55p.a*	Madras U. Spinning	1,295
1,400	1,000	all		Manockji Petit's	1,440
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,420
4,[illegible]	[illegible]	all	340*	Oriental	820
600	1,250	...		Prince of Wales Spinning	190
[illegible]	500	1,000	100p.a	Soondurdas Spinning	1,[illegible]
500	1,000	25	31½p.a	Do. do. 1/4 shares	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	£20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	129
......				Ditto	...
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,510
......	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,860
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	1,249
6,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]ing Land Company Limited	340

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,[illegible]	2,850	100ps.	Akber Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2,000	1,1[illegible]	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	[illegible]	all	18 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	6[illegible]0
250	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
250	1,000	400 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	2,5[illegible]	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	2,000
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,800
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	65 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	..	37½ps	Carwar Company	700
600	1,800	all	[illegible]ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,800xd.
350	9,000	all	850ps	East India Press Co.	2,000
160	8,500	all	425 ps	Fort Press Co.	4,800
200	4,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	175
300	600	all	100 ps	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,46[illegible]	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	30 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	475
600	2,000	500[illegible]	...	Steel Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	[illegible],500
120	2,500	750	130 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,250
400	85	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	Rs. 7[illegible]	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	9[illegible]
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	80	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,809	2[illegible]ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850xd.
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	[illegible]
500	...	500	9p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
...	500	all	45 ps	Treacher & Co	580
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	80

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date l/dat'n		
......	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 10th October 1874.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	P.
Coaching	75,575	15	0
Merchandise	1,72,327	0	0
Electric Telegraph	673	0	0
Earth Trains	650	0	0
Total Rs.	2,49,225	15	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268 miles ... Total Rs.	2,93,522	6	2
Decrease Rs.	44,296	7	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PHLOX, [illegible] tons, Captain W. Peed, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. L. M. Gomes and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain W. J. Scott, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Kurrachee (October 11th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BURMAH, 6[illegible] tons, Captain T. [illegible], sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. T. Gibbons, Mr. Rosemont, Captain J. F. [illegible], conductor J. Sarfield and four children and Mr. [illegible]. For [illegible]—Surgeon G. T. [illegible], M. B. For different ports—Fifty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Coconada (s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	[illegible]	Urquhart	Moulmein.
	[illegible] Rose (s)	Mendes	Goa.
	Burmah (s)	[illegible]	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Phlox (s)	[illegible]	Coast and Goa.

The following vessel was entered out for loading yesterday:—Hist. Futty [illegible], for [illegible].

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
12	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Oct 8.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool, July 1st.
	Migrator	Watson	Chandbally, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
12	Queen Anne (s)	......	......

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
14	[illegible] (s)	......	Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 72 packages glassware, Sullemanjee Rutubally.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s, 7 cases empty sodawater bottles, B. M. Punthuckey; 60 cases matches, Tyabjee Sultanally; 180 cases window glass, Meyabhoy Tyebkan; 11 bales papers, L. Narayen and Co.

Hydaspes s, 50 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 750 cwts galls, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 500 bags wet date, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 7 bales wool, 1 case cawdas, Shaeuffally Salimahomed; 201 bales cotton, Gugunund Motilall; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 28 bales cotton, Cowerjee Dewjee; 175 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 6 cases mother o'pearl shells, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 50 bales wool, Pestonjee Pestonjee; 19 bales wool, Volkart Brother.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hope, 1,590 cwt linseed, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s, 4 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 9 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Asia, s, 25 packages red raisin, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 160 packages red raisin, Hajee Ebram Fackeer Mahomed.

Geelong, s, 176 bundles sharkfins, Suchoo Khakey; 703 packages sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 122 packages sharkfins, Merally Nuthoo; 182 packages sharkfins, Rozabally Alirata; 157 packages sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Currimbhoy Herjee; 510 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 49 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Meerallybhoy Dama; 1 case cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 4 packages beerabole and 4 packages lessabole, Fricomjee Hemraj; 6 bundles lessabole, 32 gugal and 15 cwts sandlewood S. N. Tulsee; 210 bales cotton, Shreeram Dowletram; 205 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 59 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 packages fishmaw, and sharkfins, Mahomed Allana; 11 chests opiums Goolraj Seunganee; 62 chests opium, E. J. Abraham, 124 chests opium, Hunmuntrao Hurdeodass; 236 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Geelong s, 3 chests opium, Koognath Jugnath.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s, 18 packages senna leaves.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT has been arranged, says the *Army and Navy Gazette* that an Officer, when appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General or Depy-Asst Quartermaster-General at Head-quarters, if a substantive Major, shall be included in the list of those officers permitted to be retained on the strength of their regiment or corps as supernumeraries and that Article 21 of the Warrant of October 30, 1871 be amended accordingly.

A NEW ARMY BOOT.—The question of military boots has proved so perplexing that we are pleased to learn there is chance of its being settled at once, and for ever, a most excellent boot and gaiter combined having been patented by Lieutenant Graves, 20th Hussars, and Mr. J. Denny, of Aldershot. The merits of Lieutenant Graves's invention are nine in number. 1. The boot is perfectly waterproof. 2. There being no friction, the foot is kept cooler. 3 The boot is simple in construction. 4 Great facility is offered for fastening and unfastening, only one buckle being required. 5. In appearance it is much neater than the boot now in wear. 6. It is very light and also durable. 7. Two pairs would be found to last as long as three or four of the gaiters now issued. 8. A quarter of a yard of cloth is saved in each pair of trousers. 9. It saves the price of gaiters as well as the price of laces. All who have seen the invention speak of its adoption as a certainty, its merits being at once admitted.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 12.

Alexander, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

Fuller, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

Thomas, Sub-Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 14.

Kotham, Captain, Madras 36th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Mahableshwur.

OCTOBER 16.

Marsham, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 6th Regiment, on duty, to Murree.

Peters, Surgeon, Medical Department, to rejoin, to Muscat.

Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Rajkote.

Hogg, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Gordon, Captain, Sind Horse, on leave, to Jacobabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, October 13.*)

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence from his station:—

Mr J Thompson, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Salem, privilege leave for two months.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt Thomas Henry Bruny Young, M S C, Supt of Police, South Arcot, to be British Consular Agent at Pondicherry.

Mr John Bradshaw, M A, Actg Inspr of Schools, 4th Division, to act as Inspr of Schools, 1st Division, during the absence of Mr W R Kershaw on leave, or until further orders.

The Hon D Arbuthnot delivered over charge of the Tanjore District to Mr H S Thomas on the 1st instant.

The Hon D Arbuthnot, Actg Third Member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on the 3rd instant.

Surgn-Maj G Smith, M D, Principal and Professor of Medical College, resumed charge of the Office from Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F R C S on the 1st instant.

Maj G V Law, S C, Ex Engr of the third grade, assumed charge of the Office of Dist Engr, Trichinopoly, from Mr G D Wybrow on the 1st instant.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr A Lanauze Inspr of Police, South Arcot District, for fifty-seven days.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Capt C J B Harris, Actg Supt of Police, Kistna District, for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe. Capt J Hotham, of the Genl List, Qr Mr 36th N I, on furlough on medical certificate for twenty months.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgn-Maj Henry Young, to be Depy Surgn-Genl, with permanent rank, vice Duff, deceased. Subject to her Majesty's approval.

Surgns-Maj George Smith, M D, and William Judson van Someren, M D, to be Depy Surgns-Genl, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough of Depy Surgns-Genl Barclay and Ranking or until further orders.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry—Maj George Nisbet Stephens (S C) promoted to Lieut-Col, 31st Regt L I, Capt Robert Henry Cunliffe (Maj in S C,) promoted to Maj, 5th Oct 1874, in room of Lukin, retired; Maj Robert Algernon Walters (S C), promoted to Lieut-Col, 50th N I, Capt Albert Hawes, promoted to Maj, 5th Oct 1874, in room of Stephens, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols of Infantry; Maj Robert Comyn Lavie (S C) promoted to Lieut-Col, 3rd Regt L I, Capt Frederick James Hicks (Maj in S C), promoted to Maj, 5th October 1874, in room of Walters, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Col of Infantry; Maj Walter Rowlandson, promoted to Lieut-Col 17th N I, Capt Frederick Dormer Plowden, promoted to Maj 5th Oct 1874, in room of Lavie, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols of Infantry; Maj George Machardy Bowie (S C,) promoted to Lieut-Col, 48th N I, Capt David Walter Williams promoted to Maj 5th Oct 1874, in room of Pulley, retired; Maj Wigram Arthur Cheke, promoted to Lieut-Col, 5th Oct 1874, in room of Bowie, promoted and removed; Maj Herbert Coningham promoted to Lieut-Col, 5th Oct 1874, in room of Paxton, retired; Maj Arthur Thaddeus Searle (S C,) promoted to Lieut-Col, 32nd N I, Capt Alexander Cook (S C,) promoted to Maj, 5th Oct 1874, in room of [illegible], retired; Maj Henry Riversdale Elliot, promoted to Lieut-Col, 5th Oct 1874, in room of Searle, promoted and removed; Maj Duncan McNeill (Capt in S C,) promoted to Lieut-Col, 26th Regt N I, Capt Walter Coningham (S C), promoted to Maj, 10th Oct 1874, in room of Walpole, retired; Maj Frank Rocking, promoted to Lieut-Col, 10th N I, Capt James Cavan Berkeley, promoted to Maj, 10th Oct 1874, in room of McNeill, promoted and removed.

Lieut (Brev-Capt) James Grant Duff Walker, to be Capt, vice Mulcaster, retired, dated 12th Oct 1874.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt W G Sharp, S C, Adjt 16th N I, on furlough on private affairs for one year.

The furlough to Europe granted, to Lieut-Col R S Burge, S C is cancelled at that Officer's request.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 19	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, [illegible]	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 14	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Oct. 27	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 26	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 26	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Saturday	Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.	7 P.M.		*Supplemental dates.*	7 P.M.	
Monday	Oct.	26	Monday	Oct.	5
,,	Nov.	23	,,	Nov.	2
,,	Dec.	21	,,	,,	30
			,,	Dec.	28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in accordance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which may occur [illegible] at Aden.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.			4 P.M.	
Tuesday	Oct.	20	Tuesday	Dec.	[illegible]
,,	Nov.	3	,,	Jan.	[illegible]
,,	,,	17	,,		
,,	Dec.	1	,,		

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GUNPUTRAO—October 16th, near Ramwady, Kalbadevi Road, the wife of Mr. Gunputrao Shreerustna Wassoodewjee, Clerk to 1st Judge, Small Cause Court, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—October 13th, at Madras, Mrs. D. C. Ainslie of a daughter.

BRADY—October 6th, at Bilaspur, Central Provinces, the wife of Geo. Brady, Overseer, D. P. W., of a daughter.

PRENTIS—October 9th, at Goruckpore, the wife of Surgeon-Major C. Prentis, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VALETTA—APCAR—October 10th, at the Greek Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. D. Papaspyropoules, Mr. Paul J. Valetta, second son of John N. Valetta, Esq., of London, to Catherine, second daughter of Thomas A. Apcar, Esq., of Garden Reach.

DEATHS.

MACFARLAINE—October 11th, at Bangalore, Susan Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. T. M. MacFarlaine, District Engineer, West Raichore, H. H. the Nizam's D. P. W.

WILLIAMSON—October 7th, at Nasrigunge, Shahabad, Alfred Sherman, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Williamson, aged 10 months and 22 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1874.

IN our issue of the 9th instant we mentioned that we had reason to believe that Dr. Hunter had obtained permission to retire to Scotland to finish the Gazetteer of India upon which he has been so long engaged, and that the agreement with the Government of India was, that the work should be completed within two years for a lump sum, Dr. Hunter, beyond passage money, undertaking to defray all charges connected with his office establishment, whom he proposed taking with him. We now learn that since our mention of the arrangement all action in furtherance of it has been suspended by the Government of India, and that, though the pact has not been cancelled, it is unlikely that Dr. Hunter and his establishment will soon leave India. A very great deal remains to be done before the districts' gazetteers will be complete; and it is from these that the Imperial Gazetteer will have to be compiled. Dr. Hunter, plausibly enough, holds that the latter should be done at home, where competent literary workmen abound who would not expect to be remunerated at the Indian rate, and where the vast stores of valuable information archived at the India House would be within convenient access of the Editor-in-Chief and his staff of writers. We mentioned Scotland as the quarter where Dr. Hunter would take up his head-quarters, and were right in doing so; but, in the agreement with the Government of India, that country would not be further indicated than "home," for the "United Kingdom" would of course include it within the limits within which Dr. Hunter's labours might be pursued. The prospect of the Gazetteer at all going home is, however, now more remote than was the case a few days ago. We believe something like dissatisfaction has, in the highest quarters, been expressed, at the districts' gazetteers not being completed, and that there is a feeling—intent it may be—that altogether the progress of the Gazetteer has been very slow.

HAVING commented in two previous articles on the causes which led to the introduction of a new gauge in India and the financial bearings of the question, we now proceed to make a few remarks on the engineering questions and the data which have been brought forward by Colonel Roberts, Colonel Strachey, and Mr. Molesworth, to show the relative capacity of the two gauges. Colonel Roberts shows that in point of time it will only be advantageous to have recourse to the narrow gauge when the distance the troops have to be moved is sixteen times the number of thousands of troops. Thus, if the number of troops were 10,000, it would be quicker to march them by road to any distance less than 160 miles if the rate of marching were 15·5 miles a day. With the broad gauge it would be advantageous to rail troops when the number of miles was 6·4 times the number of thousands of troops, or for 10,000 men 64 miles. The elaborately considered figures of the Quartermaster-General, based on the most reliable information the other departments were able to afford, thus fixes the value of the two gauges in a military point of view as 64 to 160 or 1 to 2½. An idea of the time taken may be gleaned from Colonel Strachey's quotation of Colonel Roberts' statement, that to move 10,000 men from Lahore to Kurrachee, 802 miles, by the broad gauge, would take 5 days and 22 hours, and by the narrow 15 days 14 hours, giving a ratio of 1 to 2·63. It will be well to consider under what conditions these proportions are arrived at, for we must remember that the great point urged by the narrow gauge theorists is the inferior economy, and that the military view is considered by many as only secondary. The only condition on which the narrow gauge could do as much is by increasing the number of vehicles required for the ordinary traffic by 108 per cent. and by running *double trains* of 50 vehicles and special horse-vans made to carry four instead of two horses. The broad gauge would, on the other hand, take only 43 *single trains* of 40 vehicles, while the narrow would still require 56½ double trains. A double train is simply two trains made into one with two engines and perhaps double the number of vehicles. Now, if this can be called at all a comparison of the relative capacity of the two gauges, we have nothing more to say; but we are inclined to think most of our readers will demur to this proposition, and believe with us, that it all means nothing more than that the Quartermaster-General has shown how the evident inferiority of the narrow gauge may be met by a vast amount of waste of public money, by an application of a considerable amount of administrative skill in his own department, accompanied by many disadvantages and discomforts to the troops and horses, which in a long railway journey, made avowedly for emergent purposes, must largely mar the efficiency of the force.

Colonel Strachey has disputed most of the assumed data on which Colonel Roberts' memo. is drawn up. Colonel Roberts' reply to Colonel Strachey's memo. fully disposes of all the objections, which in many instances are childish. For instance, objection is taken to the assumption of a normal quantity of rolling-stock for the narrow gauge, and great ignorance of first principles well understood by his successor is displayed when Colonel Strachey remarks in reference to it, "as though there were something in the "nature of the gauge to fix the number of vehi"cles as well as the distance between the wheel." Colonel Dickens says—"It seems reasonable to "expect that it will be found to lead to greater "economy in future times, if we allow due weight "to the principle that all parts of a machine or "structure should be proportioned to the work "it has to do and to each other." This is just the point which is missed by Colonel Strachey. He has no thought but of the gauge, and he would place no bounds to its reduction, or limit to the number of vehicles he would put on it. It can be of no moment for any one but General Strachey whether the proportion of money usually spent on rails and permanent way is spent on rolling-stock, in point of cost, if the capability is not altered but [illegible] faces the [illegible], of break of gauge, unnecessary [illegible] a right to object. [illegible] There [illegible] elasticity in the new principles of mechanics, and engineering to be introduced by Colonel Strachey sanctioning the [illegible] "there is practically no capacity or variety of form that may not be given to the metre gauge vehicles if desired." Of course Colonel Strachey, being above first principles, has no hesitation in altering all the parts of his machinery to suit it to the work, *but one*, the gauge; but we must be excused for maintaining the invalidity of the exception to the general law. The number of vehicles on the narrow gauge is 20 to every engine, yet Colonel Strachey has adopted in all cases double trains of 50 vehicles for the military emergency. This is like measuring silk by the foot and calico by the yard and taking no account of the difference of the standards. Why it should not be possible to give every form and variety which Colonel Strachey can conceive to any but the metre gauge, or employ double or treble trains on any other gauge, shows a want of universality of application of the elastic principle somewhat disappointing.

But, apart from these considerations, it is not to be forgotten that whatever latitude may be allowed in the question of extra machinery to provide for military movements they all involve an expense which for commercial purposes is stated not to be wanted, but which is included in the cost of the broad gauge with which the comparison is being made, and is proved to be very useful in enabling 75 per cent. of the guaranteed interest to be earned. If it is thought that this expense may be saved by availing ourselves of the stock of other lines for the one temporarily requiring the extra supply, this is a move equally applicable to all gauges, and, if restricted only to the narrow, a loss of ordinary traffic and suspension of public business must be debited to the narrow for the portions of line thrown out of work, for while the expenses would be very little diminished on such portions there would be no receipts to meet them. It is perfectly certain that nothing beyond the normal stock for working can be maintained with due regard to economy, for not only would the capital outlay be largely increased, but the deterioration would be no small matter. As regards double trains, it is to be remarked that they could not be worked at all on a single line, with the sidings for crossing made long enough only for single trains: thus, all the sidings would have to be made double the length really required. The platforms, too, at such stations as troops and horses would have to alight at, must be twice as long or twice the time must be allowed for the emptying and filling of trains. No account of this is taken in Colonel Roberts' movement of troops. It seems to have been assumed that all troops must go through from one end of the line to the other; but there is a limit to the endurance of men and horses which is very soon reached in this climate. The value of the railway also depends on its ability to land troops at any and every station, which of course the broad gauge could do, and to put the narrow on the same footing all the platforms must be twice as long and the arrangements for watering engines twice as costly, or time or money will be lost. We must spend money or lose time.

A lamentable display of ignorance is exhibited in Colonel Strachey's remarks as to the comparative cost of working the narrow gauge. He states at starting, that it is an obvious error to assume the railway to be always doing a maximum of work, whereas it would be far nearer the truth as regards Indian lines to assume that it is always doing a minimum. We have already remarked that the lines pay 75 per cent. of the full return; it is therefore not unreasonable to assume that they have worked up to within 25 per cent. of their economical full powers. But we were under the impression that the only way of comparing two things was by assuming a common standard to measure by, and that, inasmuch as we desired to spend as little as possible on machinery, we must necessarily assume that it was doing the maximum quantity of work. The determination of the precise point when least expense is being incurred with this maximum, and which every one would be glad to know, is one which we are not enlightened upon. It however cannot clearly depend on any one of the conditions alone as to number, size, weight, and velocity of trains, but on an equal consideration of all together. Colonel Williams says—"The "emergency requires a maximum of trains, not "of speed, ** but, when it comes to a maximum "number of heavy trains, their speed will be "affected by the contingencies attending the run"ning of many trains." It is quite certain that an excess in the number of trains would simply impede operations or render them impassable if they could not be crossed, and, as the crossing places are fixed, it is a question not only of the magnitude of the trains, but the time they would take in traversing the distance between stations which has to be considered. As the engines are of a given power, they can only do a certain fixed duty, whether that consists of mileage run or weight dragged, and no greater quantity of traffic can be conveyed than admits of, not only the largest trains, but the greatest number also, within a given time. It is therefore quite impossible that the work done can be a maximum, unless the velocity and weight of trains are both equally proportioned to the total traffic. Mr. Molesworth is perfectly correct in weighing the narrow gauge with a slower velocity, for without it the best effect could not be attained: strange as it may appear. It is observed that the papers all assume for the narrow gauge a return speed of 10 miles for empty trains against 12 for full ones going the other way. It is impossible to understand how the speed could be different, any more than that the empty buckets of a Persian wheel could reach the bottom of a well before the full ones could the top. The uniform speed with greatest total effect on the standard gauge is about 15½ miles an hour. The speed on the narrow with best effect could not be above 9.

The point, however, which we took for our departure, was that the Quartermaster General had shown the relative capacity of the narrow and broad gauge to be as 1 to 2½, which represents the military emergency side of the question. Taking next the economical, it appears that double trains sidings, watering arrangements, &c., are not warranted, and that consequently if these are done away with the proportions given above should be as 1 to 5 if only the financial aspect is considered. Now, for this enormous deficiency in power, what are we to pay less than for the broad gauge lines which might be made? Mr. Molesworth reckons that with a 60lb. rail, the only one worth considering, the extra expense of a broad gauge line will be 28 to 33 per cent. more! The lines proposed for the narrow gauge in Bengal to cost £9,375 a mile over the Delta districts of the Ganges valley are estimated at £375 more than the Nizam's State Railway, which, including a ghaut division of 15 miles and no end of heavy works, *has been made* for £9,000 a mile on the standard gauge with a 60lb. rail. The instances of broad gauge construction in Gujerat at rates varying between £4,000 and £5,000 a mile have repeatedly been brought forward and acknowledged. We can come to no other conclusion from the papers that we have been reviewing than that by a saving of 28 to 33 per cent. on the first cost, which would fairly represent the present deficiency of interest on lines made at the rate of £18,000 a mile, and allow of 72 to 64 per cent. of the work to be done *on a suitable gauge*, we cannot get out of the *metre gauge* on the most pressing emergency, with double trains and what-not, more than 40 per cent. of the work, and, if the economical side of the question alone be regarded, only 20 per cent.! It is very evident that a gauge approximating to the English one would have been a better one, but of course any approach to the standard gauge would have lessened the chances of an adoption of the break of gauge which had been determined on, so it was necessary to go in a header. Of course with a less cost per mile than £18,000 the necessity for reduced gauge diminishes. Mention has been made of the railways on a narrow gauge in Norway, Sweden, and Russia, and this is thought to establish a precedent for them. If any person interested will, however, look at the relative populations of these countries with reference to that of others and India, they will find that the three mentioned are lowest in the whole of Europe, Norway having 19 and Russia figuring with 10 to the square mile. Belgium is highest having 430 to the square mile and India has [illegible]. The "depopulated" valley of the Indus and the portion of Bengal in which the metre gauge is proposed 498!!

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, [illegible] SEPTEMBER.

THE Bolton strike has been provisionally settled by an agreement to refer the dispute to arbitration, and Mr. Russell, Q. C., Judge of the Manchester County Court, has accepted the task. He is to make his award on or before the 31st October, and, pending his decision, the factories have resumed work at the old rate of wages. The agreement sets forth that, whereas the masters had decided in consequence of the unremunerative state of the cotton trade for a considerable time past to reduce the gross amount of wages paid to the extent of 5 per cent., and whereas the operatives had refused to work at such reduction, alleging that it was unnecessary and not justified by the state of trade, it was resolved to refer the dispute to Mr. J. A. Russell, Q. C., for him to determine, and award either that the said reduction ought to take effect from the date of his award, or that the masters were not justified in asking for the same: so far this is a decided concession on the part of the masters, who have once again shown how lacking they are in those elements of strength which come from unity. Should the arbitrator not have made up his mind by the end of October, he is to be allowed until the end of November—by which time an award would be a work of supererogation. If business is brisk the operatives will retain their full wages, whatever the award; if it continues dull, the masters, whatever time the decision is given, will have lost so much more by the intermediate work, and will certainly not pursue an unprofitable trade, merely because certain figures produced a month or two months previously showed that at that date they were able to pay a particular wage. The only conceivable good that can come from the arbitration will be, if it concludes soon in favour of the masters, in that case, the movement for a reduction of wages will spread, and after the arbitrator's award it will [illegible] less opposition on the part of the men. Either a comprehensive and sustained saving in wages, or a reduced production is indispensably necessary to bring something like prosperity to the cotton manufacture.

In a recent letter I mentioned the Yarns Congress which was to assemble at Brussels to decide on the establishment of an uniform system of numbering cotton yarns. On this subject the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from Lord Derby stating that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador had requested the British Government to take part in the Congress, the object of which was to base the proposed uniform system on the metre and the gramme in substitution for the different systems of numbering now in force. Count Beust, in his communication, pointed out that the proposed Congress would resume and carry further the steps already taken for this object by a similar Congress held at Vienna during the International Exhibition of 1873, and he asked Lord Derby to inform Chambers of Commerce and other industrial associations of the matter, that they might if so disposed send delegates. Lord Derby, in sending notice of this communication to the Manchester Chamber, says that the Government cannot interfere in the Congress, inasmuch as in the event of an agreement being there come to for the general adoption of the metric system of numbering cotton yarns, they would not have the power of enforcing this system in the United Kingdom, as the use of the metrical system is not compulsory in this country. This answer is consistent with Lord Derby's character for prudence, since he knows very well that outside the rank of doctrinaire theorists and the worshippers of scientific rule the decimal system of calculation has no supporters here, and is nowhere used. In consequence, however, of so many foreigners being in business in London, I see that all the new works published, with tables of interest, rates of exchange, discount, &c., for office use are now adapted to the decimal system, and in such quarters it will make progress, particularly as the rising generation, now being indoctrinated at the proprietory schools in which the system is taught, get into business. But through the great mass of the community it will take an age to make any way. The old £. s. d. are too strongly entrenched in popular favour, and too much bound up with long practice to be soon dislodged.

The associated Chambers of Commerce have been meeting at Newcastle and talking a large amount of the usual discursive wisdom on things in general. They never seem, however, to get out of the old rut, and all their opinions smack strongly of the shop, if I may use the expression. On two principal points their views are essentially narrow, and utterly opposed, as I believe, to the tendencies of the age. On bankruptcy law reform, for instance, they take what may be termed the implacable-credit view,—the notion that an insolvent should never be considered free until he has paid his debts in full. In consistency with this object they opposed Mr. Bass's motion last Session to procure a genuine not a sham abolition of imprisonment for debt in the case of men committed under County Court judgments. Mr. Bass would abolish such imprisonment, and leave traders to protect themselves by the natural and obvious plan of restricting their customers' credit, a plan that would have the clear advantages of promoting ready money payments, thrift and temperance; while by making the artisan more entirely self-dependent it would lessen the temptation to strike against employers, and make the workmen more anxious to settle the best bargains they could. But the creditor interest proved too strong, and he was defeated. The Chambers now congratulate their members on this result, and engage to repeat their opposition next session. They may succeed, but Mr. Bass is nevertheless bound to win ere long. Again, they passed the customary resolution which really should be now discarded by sensible men, to the effect that the Government should be memorialised to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Bank Charter Act, and [illegible] the causes of the fluctuations in the rate of discount and of monetary panics. They might just as well get a Royal Commission to enquire why some traders are prudent and, therefore, successful, and others reckless and, therefore, failures—in fact, there is far more reason for an enquiry on this point than the other, inasmuch as over-trading is at the bottom of all the mischief. On one point, however, the Chambers passed a very sensible resolution, expressing pleasure that Lord Salisbury, in his reply to the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, had announced the addressing of a despatch to the Governor-General, sanctioning the survey of the direct land route from Rangoon to Kiung Hung, on the plan of the survey originally proposed by Captain Sprye. Oddly enough, Manchester, which has a stronger interest than, perhaps, any other commercial centre in the world in the opening up of this new outlet for trade, and in the acquisition of a new market, was not represented at the meeting at all. Neither was London nor Liverpool. The metropolis has no Chamber of Commerce, and gets on very well without it; but it is a pity that there is not some mode of bringing pressure to bear on the Government in such a matter as this survey of Captain Sprye, and for want of a better medium we must needs be content with the fussy busybodies who twice a year meet to talk over such questions in the name of towns of comparatively little importance.

With respect to the American cotton crop the accounts from the States are more favourable again this week. The Agricultural Bureau report mentioned in my last embraced the entire period of drought—that is, the month of August; but the effects of this drought are supposed to have been partially neutralised since by rains, and, according to some statements, the late advices from the growing region are encouraging. It is, however, needless to give any further details which are likely enough to be contradicted or at least [illegible] next week. According to the *Charleston Prices Current Reeds*, [illegible] product of from 3,600,000 to 3,700,000 bales may be realised, which allows for a loss of 75,000 to 100,000 bales in the Atlantic States [illegible] diminished use of fertilisers, and about [illegible] for the smaller area under cultivation [illegible] ing crop of Sea Island in South Carolina, [illegible] and Florida, promises to show an in[illegible] falling off as compared with that of [illegible] the most trustworthy intelligence [illegible] large reduction in the planting. On [illegible] hand an Alabama paper speaks of [illegible] Texas as being unprecedented[illegible]. I find to-day the New York correspondent of the *Glasgow News* saying that after a [illegible] comparison of the various [illegible] authorities he has come to the conclusion that the crop will not exceed [illegible] a decrease of 880,000 bales as compared [illegible]. He admits, however, that some [illegible] brokers make the figures much higher. They [illegible] down to the 10th of August [illegible] promised to be the largest ever produced [illegible] the drought the damage [illegible] they think, confined [illegible] season of dry weather being [illegible] it in the lowlands. Reasoning [illegible] total come to a total of from 4,300,000 bales. I have little doubt that the [illegible] result lie between the two extremes, and that the total crop will come to close upon 4,000,000 [illegible]. The Egyptian crop is said to look [illegible] to promise an excess of the figures of [illegible] son closing. The quality of some samples that have come forward is said, however, to be "wasty and light stapled."

With reference to the Manchester markets Messrs. George Ross and Co.'s Circular, dated last evening, has the following: I may mention that the further fall in silver alluded to has taken place, the price yesterday having dropped to 57½ per ounce—a decline of ⅛—even while the circular was being printed:—

This week has passed quietly in the Manchester market. Although Liverpool has exhibited signs of alternate activity and depression the trade in this city [illegible] one from operations in raw cotton. [illegible] great difficulty in disposing of their goods, [illegible] ductions suitable for India, and buyers, having [illegible] enormous exports to several of our leading [illegible] generally only to be tempted into transactions [illegible] concession in price, which reductions are only conceded with the greatest reluctance, and are generally refused. One of the great drawbacks to successful Eastern business lies in the ruinous rates of exchange now prevalent, and an opinion is growing that the value of silver is more likely to be further depressed than the reverse. Should this prove to be the case the trade with India and China will probably undergo considerable changes. In addition to this a further subject for comment lies in the fact that China has begun to grow its own opium, and that this important branch of export business having been once developed must ultimately have the most serious influence on Oriental exchanges.

The yarn market has been tolerably firm in almost all its branches; some large sales have been made. The general tone of the Manchester trade is quiet and steady.

The Bessemer, steamship, with the swinging saloon, warranted to avert the horrors of seasickness from the most sensitive passengers, was launched yesterday at Hull, and the Castalia, doubleship, built on Captain Dicey's plan, is now at Dover, preparatory to a trial voyage, when it is hoped a similar immunity will be demonstrated. They may not succeed in altogether abrogating *mal-de-mer*, but their very [illegible] if nothing else, at least diminish the evil.

Sampson finishes off with the *Times* on Wednesday next, and from the day after Mr. Arthur Crump reigns in his stead. *Le Roi est mort—Vive le Roi.* Not a voice says publicly of Sampson, God bless him. Such is popular favour and gratitude. On the other hand, he is literally pelted with showers of blackguard and scurrilous abuse by fellows who are not fit to tie the latchet of his shoes, and who very probably have only too good reason to hate him for his stern independence. Every ass now thinks himself entitled to have a kick at the dead lion. It is in a paper called the *World*, which I am very sorry to be obliged thus to advertise, that the worst attacks have appeared—a series of them in fact. I believe them to be from the pen of Mr. Henry Labouchere, a promoter and speculator, embittered by disappointment—a man who, if he had his wires, would never have entered the city at all. The editor of the *World* is said to be Edmund Yates; but of this more in my next.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, 13th October.

FALL OF HOUSES.

As if to console [illegible] marksmen since the "Rifle Meeting" terminated [illegible] beautifully, and we have been blessed with [illegible] of pleasant sunshiny days and delightfully cool [illegible] tempered by just sufficient "mosquitos" to keep down apoplectic tendencies.

The south-west monsoon (the heaviest for many years) has not departed without leaving its mark in the way of broken-down houses and walls; not without doing good too, for whilst "builders" will reap a rich harvest many habitations which have been in a tottering state so long as people here thought can tremble now perforce be repaired. The practice indulged in by certain householders of letting huts and tenements which are rotten to the very foundations, is a most reprehensible one, and has resulted in the loss of several lives among the native community during the recent rainy season. It was found necessary to despatch two companies of the Sappers and Miners to the Dassacotta tank but the danger is now over, and its stability guaranteed.

RIFLE MATCH.

An interesting match was fired the other day (since the meeting,) which arose in this wise:—During the competition for the Celerity and Precision prizes a sergeant of the 89th Regiment, having made a winning score, was disqualified for firing a shot too many: what made the matter more galling was that a brother N. C. O. (and also of the mystic tie) stood in rear counting every round, and then coolly gave information, thereby securing the prize himself. The baffled competitor failed to see any fun in it, and subsequent encounters produced inharmonious discourse, the upshot being a challenge from the irate marksman to the sergeant of his corps for Rs. 50 (fifty) a side. This was immediately taken up by Colour Sergeant Lowth, who verified his claim to superiority by winning the match with five bulls-eyes and ten centres (fifty points in all out of a possible sixty). 10 rounds, standing, at 200 yards in two minutes, his opponent making forty-seven points with four bulls, and an outer, his last shot, losing by one point only: had he made a centre, although it would have been an equal number of points, he would have won according to the rules for counting "hits" in such cases.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, has taken three months' leave (privilege) from 20th September. In the Volunteers, Major A. C. Hay (Commissioner Ashtagram, &c.) has been appointed honorary Captain of the Mysore Company, vice Colonel Clerk, resigned. Surgeon-Major Young has received over charge, as Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, of the Mysore Division from Dr. Ranking. Colonel Smith has left for Trichinopoly to take over command of the 38th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant-Colonel Hocks superseding him as second in command of the 36th Regiment N. I.

THEATRICALS.

Our "enterprising Impressario," Captain Veldham is hard at work with his troupe, getting up a new operatic burlesque, said to contain some forty odd different pieces of music, comprising all the popular airs of the day, and which it is expected will be produced in public towards the end of this month: in the meantime "badminton" is here as everywhere else "the rage" to the utter extinction of "polo" and considerable detriment of cricket. Last week a game of the latter was to have been played between the B. C. C. and Garrison class, but only four or five players presented themselves at all, the remainder failing to put in an appearance, notwithstanding a most tempting day for such manly exercise.

The "Trial Heats" of the United Schools Athletic Sports are to be run off to-day and to-morrow; Thursday will be the grand day, of which results will be forwarded you in due course.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

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SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

(FROM OUR [illegible])

THERE is not [illegible] perfectly quiet [illegible] and the further [illegible] officials. On [illegible] able fall of rain, but [illegible]. The forenoon [illegible] about three, heavy [illegible] no pause and quite [illegible] seemed to be discharged [illegible] ing was fiery-looking [illegible] loud, and I am [illegible] visited on this occasion [illegible] which was doing [illegible] rounding hills. The [illegible] without doing some [illegible] of property was destroyed [illegible] or two children whose [illegible] lives, the ascending [illegible]

The Legislative Council [illegible] Wednesday, but owing to the [illegible] the Wuttundars' Bill as it [illegible] read a second time could not be [illegible] had to postpone the meeting until the following [illegible] believe a meeting of [illegible] held afterwards, at which the [illegible] missioner in the Southern [illegible] and other Revenue [illegible] suppose the [illegible] ments. To-day the postponed meeting of Council was held, at which the Wuttundars' Bill was passed—a consummation so wonderful that several honourable gentlemen may well be excused for singing hymns of joy upon the occasion. The meeting was a short one, and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs had time to [illegible]. There was a storm again among the Ghauts all the afternoon and evening, the lightning playing among the hills, and darting rocket-like [illegible] plunge into the bosom of [illegible] lightning pleased to allow [illegible] it would be cruel of fate to cut short a little enjoyment of life just after the bill [illegible] the verge of distraction by the [illegible] measure as the Wuttundars' Bill. The Governor will remain in Poona for a few days more before going to Beejapore.

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY.

To those who care for such information I may say that Sir Charles Staveley will not occupy the residence which his predecessor used. Mr. [illegible] intends to go home immediately, and his bungalow will be handed over to the new Commander-in-Chief. Sir [illegible] Baronet is still in Poona, though Lady Jejeebhoy has gone off to Mahableshwur.

THE "BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Schoolmaster" will probably find the information which he requires in the Index to the "Beauties of Shakespeare," by the Reverend Dr. Dodd.

ARIES.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After reading your masterly [illegible] in to-day's paper, will you permit me to say something against certain of [illegible] that the best way of [illegible] satisfactory state of [illegible] education in [illegible] the standard of [illegible] examination. To support this view, they say that, once the matriculation standard is raised, no student will be under the necessity of [illegible] of feeling disgusted [illegible] the mass of things he has to study before he [illegible] college, he will derive pleasure from his work [illegible] having achieved his object without [illegible] other one student will go on with his studies with greater gusto, [illegible] very well on paper, but it won't much improve the present state of affairs. Changes should be made in our matriculation [illegible], instead of its being lowered, greater care than is at present taken should be exercised towards gauging [illegible] every candidate in the English [illegible]. Instead of the students being [illegible] to paraphrase a passage, they should be [illegible] essays; they should be asked [illegible] which would try their knowledge of the [illegible] of English literature. In this way this [illegible] of [illegible] will be succeeded by many an English merchant [illegible] of clerks engaged the services of [illegible] and found him more efficient [illegible] in the powers of writing and speaking English.

At present [illegible] offices that only matriculated youths [illegible] engaged for Government service, on account of [illegible] rule, lots of persons try to pass the matriculation by hook or by crook, simply that they may be eligible for petty Government appointments. [illegible] college education to its proper [illegible] should be [illegible] of this advantage [illegible] rate should be to cost more and to extend [illegible] period, so that students with [illegible] courage to enter college. If this [illegible] also check the unsatisfactory [illegible] college simply [illegible] they have nothing better to do, and leave it a year or so afterwards, when they find college education [illegible] thing as they had thought it to be.

FACTS.

Bombay, 16th October.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. COWASJEE MANOCKJEE DAVUR.

At the High Court, on the 13th instant, the case of Manockjee Cowasjee Davur and [illegible] Cowasjee Davur v. Mithibae, widow of the late Cowasjee Manockjee Davur, the proprietor of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill situated at Tardeo, was heard before Mr. Justice [illegible]. The application made was for the appointment of a receiver and the management of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and Smith, moved on behalf of the plaintiffs to make absolute a rule nisi obtained on the [illegible], calling on the defendant to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to receive the rents and profits of the immoveable estate of the intestate Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Davur and to take and have the management of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, and the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, the property [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], instructed by Messrs. [illegible] and Sayani, on behalf of the defendant, [illegible] value if it were [illegible] appointed, Mr. Ardaseer [illegible] Kaka, and [illegible] Byramjee Pochkhanawalla [illegible] and whoever may have been [illegible] parties and their [illegible] administration, [illegible] no case had been [illegible] to take the management from their hands, and that it is a receiver at a great loss to the estate.

Mr. Latham argued in support of the rule, observing that there were the [illegible] the sons of the deceased gentleman, [illegible] in great respect in his community, and [illegible] the employees in the Mill, to prove that, [illegible] the refusal of the defendant's father [illegible] documents in connection with [illegible] and to [illegible] with Mr. Ardaseer, the estate [illegible] managed, and the result was that [illegible] the Mill was much delayed, and on [illegible] while, on the other [illegible] of the defendant, [illegible] disbelieved when [illegible] before him in the matter of the grant of [illegible] the estate. As to the necessity for [illegible] of the Mill, there was the affidavit of [illegible] and the Court had power to [illegible] under Sec. 31 of Act VI of 1851.

His Lordship [illegible] that he had no doubt this was a case where a receiver should be appointed, and the question was [illegible] should be appointed receiver. Some arrangement [illegible] point should be come to.

Mr. Latham said that his learned friend Mr. [illegible], who appeared on this [illegible] behalf of the widow of a predeceased son of the intestate, suggested the name of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, but that he (Mr. Latham) did not think that the gentleman would accept the appointment for want of time. Mr. Latham then proposed Mr. Flynn, the chief translator of the Court.

Mr. Purcell said that personally he had no objection to the proposed appointment of Mr. Flynn, but his client considered that a merchant would be better suited to the office of a receiver in a case like this, and he was instructed to propose Mr. [illegible] Forbes (of Messrs. Forbes and Co.) and Mr. [illegible].

The Court made an order appointing Mr. Flynn receiver in this suit as prayed [illegible] directing the sale of the Spinning and Weaving Mill by public auction, unless an advantageous offer is made [illegible] to accept it, subject to the approval of the Judge in chambers. Costs to be [illegible].

Mr. Farran then [illegible] appeared on this motion on behalf of [illegible] son of the late Mr. [illegible] and his client was largely interested [illegible] that she should be [illegible].

His Lordship said that [illegible] with the matter, but that [illegible] made in chambers.

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[illegible]IGENCE

[illegible]

[illegible]ISTAN.

([illegible] GAZETTE.")

[illegible] LAHORE, 16th October.

The Ameer of Cabul has ordered eight regiments to Candahar at the request of the Governor of that city. It is believed the regiments will ultimately be sent to Herat.

BIRTH OF AN HAIR TO THE CROWN OF BARODA.

[Special Telegram for the "Bombay Gazette."]

BARODA, 16th October.

The Ranee [illegible], wife of His Highness the Guickwar, has been safely delivered of a son to-day

Captain [illegible] Young, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed British Consul [illegible]

[illegible] troupe have arrived in Calcutta. [illegible] a telegram to the Pioneer says, [illegible] during the voyage and [illegible]

The post of Third Assistant Master Attendant, Madras, has been abolished. This, we presume, is the first of the reductions in the establishment promised by Captain Taylor, the lately appointed Master Attendant.

An Ootacamund paper tells us that, last week, a stag, a [illegible] of enormous proportions, and [illegible] a troop of five tigers, were shot by Messrs. Havelock and Saunders. The tiger recovered himself and escaped after being rolled over and passed as dead.

Captain [illegible], the Superintendent of the Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan, has satisfied himself, the [illegible] says, that lac is procurable in those hills, and some specimens sent to Akyab are reported to be of good quality, and [illegible]

[illegible] to be presented to the [illegible] at their next meeting on the 27th October, [illegible] the Chairman will propose that the house rate be levied at the rate of [illegible] per cent., the lighting rate at 2 per cent., the police rate [illegible] per cent., and the water rate at 5 per cent. for next year.

The [illegible], a contemporary tells us, is just now at Sambhur, paying his respects to Sir Lewis Pelly. The movements of native potentates about Rajpootana is hardly a blessing to the regions they visit. They travel with such swarms of followers that their passage through the country creates a local famine wherever they go.

Of [illegible] members of the Madras Civil Service now on leave, we are told that at least five are not likely to return to Madras, viz., Sir A. Arbuthnot, Mr. [illegible] Morris, Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Mr. C. B. [illegible] and Mr. F. N. Roupell. The retirement of Messrs. Morris and Chase, says a local paper, would give a spurt to promotion that is anxiously looked forward to by juniors.

In the charming poems of Mrs. Goose, observes a New York paper, we are told how once upon a time three blind men went to see two cripples run a race. In [illegible] County, Iowa, something equally remarkable is going on, for three candidates are running as best they can for the office of Recorder, though minus four legs between them, two of them having a leg apiece and the third [illegible].

The [illegible] paper tells us that there is a rumour among the natives there that the Chola and [illegible] Passes are closed against the egress of traders from Thibet. The reason assigned by the natives is that the Thibetan authorities, having heard that Lord Northbrook was going to pay these passes a visit, had directed the closure of them until such time as he returned to British territory. It is also reported that the Dewan of Sikkim intends to pay Darjeeling a visit and interview the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Meares was to have been released from his imprisonment in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on Thursday morning, and it is thought that he will not be allowed to leave Calcutta without receiving some kind of assurance from those who sympathise with him, and believe that he was convicted on altogether insufficient evidence, so as to evince to him that he has in no way lost caste by having been in jail. We are told, that during the entire time of his imprisonment, Mr. Meares has conformed, in all respects, to the jail rules, and that his conduct has been irreproachable.

We [illegible] in the Darjeeling News that a case of what is known as "false packing" of tea is likely soon to be brought before the Planters' Association at that station. The false packing consists in filling the bottom of a chest, marked as good tea, with tea of an inferior description, and is a practice of which the Indian tea-planters have not hitherto been accused, though the practice is common enough in China. Any suspicion amongst the London brokers of fraud of this description would have a very unfavourable effect upon the price of Indian teas.

The trooping season has now commenced again. On or about the 1st November we may expect the arrival at Bombay of the Euphrates [illegible]. She will bring for the Bengal Presidency H. M.'s 81st Regiment of Foot, [illegible] 30 officers, 6 ladies, and 8 children, [illegible] men, 51 women, 97 children, and [illegible]; and 1 officer and 45 men of the [illegible] of 6th Foot. For the Madras Presidency she will bring one woman, widow of [illegible] Cochrane of the 45th Foot, and [illegible] lady, belonging to F. Brigade, [illegible]

[illegible] of Government. [illegible] Daily News observes [illegible] junior members of [illegible] departure, come [illegible] of the Government at [illegible] are in a position to say, [illegible] undue ambition on the part of these [illegible] gentlemen. Indeed, they are having greatness thrust upon them, and sorely against their will. They wanted "to be off," too [illegible]) were snubbed by the seniors, and told that, as it was necessary somebody should stay in Calcutta to look after things while the Viceroy and the elder members of Government were taking their holiday, there was no arrangement possible other than leaving the two junior members in charge. Mr. Hobhouse is at Simla, as is also Mr. Ellis, so that there was no other way of settling the matter."

THE REVISED CONTRACT WITH THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

General Post Office, London, September 8, 1874.
To the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I have submitted to the Postmaster-General your letter of the 21st July last, in which you express the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with regard to the revised contract lately concluded by this Department with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Japan mails.

This opinion, which is adverse to the revised contract, appears to be based solely on the telegraphic announcement of the decision come to by Her Majesty's Government, as at the time your letter was written, the revised contract had not been signed, and, consequently, its full import could not have been before the Chamber.

It is true, as pointed out in your letter, that one of the new conditions, namely, that by which the Company are bound to accelerate the delivery of the mails at Bombay by twenty-four hours (the only one to which your letter refers), is not itself of great value, inasmuch as the Company's packets, even under the old arrangement, reached Bombay, as a rule, in advance of their appointed time. But I am to observe that, under the revised contract, the same acceleration is secured for Ceylon, China, Japan, &c., and, incidentally, to the mails for Australia.

As regards the homeward mails from Bombay, no alteration of time is contemplated; but in order to secure punctuality both in the outward and homeward voyages, the penalties for failing to arrive at the appointed time are quadrupled and made absolute, whatever may be the cause of delay (except alone those of shipwreck or damage to machinery), whereas, before the infliction of penalties for delay was contingent on the state of the weather encountered during the voyage and other minor circumstances.

Further, Her Majesty's Government have obtained a not inconsiderable reduction in the annual subsidy payable to the Company and other advantages.

It must be remembered that the Government was not negotiating a new contract. Had that been the case, the present competition in trade to the East might have placed them in a very advantageous position. But, in effect, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, as it stood, could not be terminated for nearly six years [illegible], consequently, when the Company asked for permission to carry the heavy or Southampton portion of the mails through the Suez Canal, and to be relieved from the delay caused by their packets touching at Alexandria (and this was the extent of the concession asked), the question to be solved was, what would be the fair equivalent of such concession.

[illegible] with the Company, the [illegible] obtaining from them [illegible] himself justified in [illegible] Government to accept, [illegible] an insufficient return [illegible] sions granted. [illegible] approved by Parliament, [illegible] is no longer open to [illegible] continuance of the existing [illegible]

[illegible] Servant,
(Sd.) John Tilley.

BOMBAY.

Theft of a Watch.—One Ardeshir Merwan, residing at Byramjee [illegible] Lane, reported to the police that on the 14th instant, while he was walking from Parell to the Fort, he lost his silver watch from his person. The complainant offers a reward of Rs. [illegible] for its recovery.

Runaway Tramway Horses.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a pair of new horses attached to one of the tramway cars bolted, owing to the splinter bars breaking, from near the Old Bank of Bombay towards Boree Bunder. They were after a little difficulty secured, fortunately without having injured any one or themselves.

Drunk and Incapable.—James Tooth, a European, describing himself as an engineer, was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with having been drunk and incapable of taking care of himself on the previous day. In consideration of it being the prisoner's first offence, he was warned and discharged.

Theft from the Government Telegraph Office.—One Trimbuck Vittoo was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, with stealing from the Government Telegraph Office a copper vessel, of the value of Rs. 8. It appeared that the accused had formerly been employed in the office, and was recently dismissed owing to his habits of idleness and intemperance. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Joseph Carberry was charged with committing an assault upon the person of a certain Mirza Alli Akbar. The prosecutor stated that he was the landlord of the room which the accused occupied, and in consequence of the defendant's protracted absence from home he (prosecutor) had no alternative but to force open his room door. This was being done in the presence of several of the neighbours, when the defendant suddenly appeared on the spot and commenced to assault the complainant. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

Found Drowned.—One Luxmeebai, a Hindoo female, was found drowned at about 5 P.M. yesterday in a tank at Nagpada. The deceased, who was a girl of about 18 years of age, had, according to her husband's statement, left her house at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning while he was asleep, and finding that she did not return home during the course of the day, he was about to proceed to Tanna in search of her, where he thought she had probably gone to visit, when he received intelligence of her death. The tank is almost entirely surrounded by a stone wall about four feet high, and the fact of her having been discovered with her ornaments on her person and her dress complete, would favour the supposition that she had committed suicide.

A Carriage Accident.—On Thursday evening last, a young Hindoo woman, named Tummee, while standing at the end of Golalwaddy street, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage driven by one Bhugwan Sewa, a *ghorawalla* in the service of the proprietor of the Malabar Family Hotel. She was seriously injured and was promptly removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her dying declaration was taken yesterday morning by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Magistrate of Police. The unfortunate woman stated that she lived under the protection of a certain Bapoo with whom she lived at Golalwaddy. On the evening of the accident, she was standing at the corner of the Golalwaddy road, near the house of a neighbour, when she was accidentally knocked down, and a wheel of the carriage passed over her chest.

A Suspicious Case.—One Joseph De Faria, a Portuguese clerk in the employ of Messrs. Henry Dobbs and Co., had, it would appear, been sent yesterday by the office to draw a sum of Rs. 1,700 from one of the Banks. The man drew the amount in 13 currency notes of Rs. 100 each and the balance in silver, and returning to the office made the money over to the cashier without counting it. A few minutes afterwards the cashier sent for De Faria and informed him that there were in all only Rs. 1,600, and that it was probable he had accidentally received only twelve notes for Rs. 100 each instead of thirteen, suggesting also that he should call again at the Bank and find out, if possible, whether there had been any mistake. The police were eventually summoned and the cashier and his treasury were subjected to a strict search, but [illegible] here. There seems to have been considerable room for doubt and [illegible] consequently refused to take the cashier into custody.

THE [illegible] TATLER.

[illegible] was started, it was anticipated [illegible] men of Bombay with a like [illegible] would give their assistance every [illegible] It would appear either that there is little general literary talent abroad, or that the [illegible] of it prefer to hide their light under [illegible], as the *Tatler* has had to be written by [illegible] two persons, with the assistance of an occasional anonymous hint dropped into the letter-box. I have now determined to discontinue the *Tatler*; it takes too much time away; and the subjects for light or general writing are so few in Bombay that I believe they have all been touched upon already, so that it is too much of a strain to continue it. True, the *Tatler* might be continued if the subjects for it were chosen from all parts of the globe, and treated in a discursive silly manner which neither adorns the subject nor pleases the reader; [illegible] the *Tatler* I think, must be local in its tone, or nothing. People can get very good comments upon world-wide affairs without looking to Bombay for them. Thus, then, the field of the *Tatler* being so limited, it is scarcely to be wondered at that some of its strictures have given offence to people whose sensitiveness extends so far beyond them, like the arms of an octopus, that it is difficult for a writer, however innocently minded, to avoid coming in contact with it in some way. Sketches have appeared in the *Tatler* which good-natured people at once told their friends pointed precisely at them, and in indignation the friends wrote letters to the *Tatler* and threatened—most awful of all threats—to stop their paper. Sketches have been written in which genteel snobbery's treatment of the mercantile world beneath it was hinted at; and, lo! not only were the celestial beings very angry, but so were honest tradespeople, who said they didn't want to be patronised—not them—and they wouldn't have it. Sketches about imaginary lunatics have been written, and even these offended many people, who believed that they and they alone were the objects the writer had in view. All this shows how difficult it is to attempt sketches of any kind in such a limited circle as Bombay, where wiseacres are always endeavouring to discover mysteries, and to prove that somebody or other has been excessively disrespectful to them or their acquaintances. Partly owing to the fact that kind friends are so ready to interpret the *Tatler* for me, but chiefly because subjects upon which local sketches might be written have already been alluded to *ad nauseam*, I will bid my readers good-bye. My grey hairs have grown more grey in my endeavours to please them; my voice more feeble; my hand so weak that the ancient umbrella can no longer be upheld; and under these circumstances, failing nature ever commanding the pity of mortals who are doomed to die the death, I ask you to shake hands with your *Tatler*, and once more the old man drops a tear as he murmurs to his friends the melancholy *vale*! Henceforth you shall see your *Tatler* no more.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate. Colonel Rice and Captain Gillmore both present again, and watched the case on behalf of the accused. The soldiers in making their defence alleged without a single exception that the head of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit's horse struck prisoner No. 2, who made no attempt to deny the fact of having taken hold of the bridle, but distinctly stated that there was no assault committed on the police, and in fact the only blows struck on the occasion were inflicted by Mr. [illegible] The stick used by Mr Austen was described [illegible] a heavy one with a large knob. Several witnesses for the defence were called, the first of whom Igsree Singh deposed.—I am a private of the 20th N. I. and am stationed with the regiment at the Boree Bunder Lines. I was one of the fatigue party that went out on the 3rd instant. The naique (prisoner No. 3) was in charge of the party. There were twenty-two of us in all. I remember crossing the road on that occasion. The naique halted the party. I did not observe the horse's head touch any of the party. I saw No. 2 holding the horse by the bridle. The policeman [illegible] abusive language to No. 2 and ordered him to let go the bridle. A European constable then came up, who said, "Come along, and I shall see that you are not assaulted." I am not able to recognise this constable. Another European police officer came up afterwards. He immediately entered into conversation with the Parsee, and then struck No. 2 on the head with a heavy stick. This is the constable (points to Mr. Austen). No. 2 became giddy from the blow and sat down on the ground. The same constable gave him four more blows with the stick. Eight or nine policemen carried away our sepoys to the Dhobie Talao chowkey. I accompanied them, but was not admitted. The policemen here commenced to assault me, shortly after the subadar-major came there, and was followed by Captain Gillmore. We then returned to our lines. We neither struck nor were struck by the policemen.

Cross examined by No. 3 (naique)—You did give an order that there should be no assault committed by us.

By the Court.—I cannot recognise the first constable that came up: I believe he was in uniform. I cannot tell whether he had a helmet and yellow turban on. I do not think I shall be able to identify him should I see him again. He talked for about four or five minutes with the Parsee that was in the carriage.

Ballah Singh—I am a private of the 20th N. I. I was one of the fatigue party under the command of No. 3. I remember crossing with the party from the market to the Esplanade. Half of the party had already crossed the road when a Parsee's carriage came up, and the horse's head struck No. 2. No. 2 immediately seized the bridle, and the Parsee called out "Why do you catch the reins?" Prisoner No. 2 replied that the horse's head had struck him and he did not let it go until he was ordered to do so by the naique. A policeman then came up, who caught hold of No. 2 and abused him, wishing to know why he had stopped the horse. Two or three other policemen then came up who also took hold of No. 2. The naique then called out to the policemen to release his men, and take their names in the usual way. The constable refused to do this. One of them blew a whistle and 8 or 10 other policemen came up and proceeded to drag No. 2 to the chowkey. A European policeman now came up, who advised them to go quietly and that no one would assault them. A second European policeman came up. I cannot recognise him. When he came on the spot, the Parsee alighted from his carriage and talked with him. The European constable then struck No. 2 two or three times, which threw him down. The same policeman struck No. 2 four more blows while he was lying on the ground. I was then told by the naique to take a message to the subadar-major and commanding officer to the effect that there was a row in the street. I went to the lines and returned with the subadar to the chowkey. Before the European constables came up I saw no blows exchanged. When the first European constable came up four police sepoys were holding No. 2 and taking him to chowkey. He was not struggling but proceeding quietly. That is the constable that committed the assault (points to Mr. Austen.) I believe this was the constable that first came up (points to Mr. Scott.) It was the second constable who came up that talked with the Parsee. Mr. Austen's hat had not been knocked off by No. 2.

Rama Govind—I am a private in H. M. 20th N. I. I was out with the fatigue party on the 3rd instant. I remember crossing the road from the Crawford Market to the Esplanade. A Parsee's carriage drove up from the direction of Tydhouse and the horse's head touched defendant No. 2. The naique halted the party and I saw No. 2 holding the bridle of the horse. The Parsee immediately alighted and wanted to know why he had hold of the bridle, and defendant No. 2 replied that the horse had been driven against him. This policeman came up and caught hold of No. 2 and told him that he had no order to stop the carriage. Another sepoy came up and also took hold of No. 2. The naique then said "We are going to the Sircar's business, don't detain us." They refused to let us go. A European constable then came up. I did not see any sahib there. The European officer said "Come along, no one will assault you." Another European constable then came up, and, after conversing with the Parsee, struck No. 2 a blow on the head with a stick. That is the constable who struck No. 2 (points to the Reporter of the *Times of India*). He struck No. 2 four more blows on his arms and back. Four military sepoys were after this taken to the chowkey and the others were driven away. I did not see any of our men seize the coachman by the hand. I did not see any assault committed except that by the police upon one of our men (No. 2).

By the Court.—There were two Parsees in the carriage. The European constable talked with one four or five minutes. I did not [illegible] who [illegible] the whistle. I [illegible] I did not see our party knock off Mr. [illegible]'s helmet.

Cross-examined by No. 1—I did not see any one [illegible] you. I did not see you fall down.

Cross-examined by No. 2—Mr. Austen was not the European constable who struck you. I have already pointed out the man that did strike you.

Further evidence was taken, after which the case was further postponed for the examination of eight more witnesses.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The first meeting of the Town Council to consider the budget for 1874-75 was held on Thursday last.

There were present:—C. Gurry, Esq. *Chairman*, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., J. M. Maclean, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The estimates of expenditure were considered first, each sub-head being taken by itself.

On the item of general superintendence (Town Council and Municipal Corporation charges, Municipal Commissioner's establishment, and Audit, Account and Store Department), Dr. Blaney drew attention to the fact that the Secretary, to the Council, appointed under the Act, appeared entitled to be graded in regard to the annual increase of his salary on the same footing with the other officers graded under Mr. Hope's re-organisation scheme.

Dr. Blaney and other members spoke very highly of the services of the Secretary and on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy, seconded by Dr. Hewlett, it was agreed that the salary of the Secretary should be increased by Rs. 50 per mensem.

It was then resolved that the item of general superintendence should be passed at Rs 1,21,959.

On the vote for the Assessment Department, it was moved by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that horse allowance at Rs 30 per mensem be granted to the two assistants to the Assessors.

On an application from Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, one of the assistants, for horse allowance, some discussion took place.

Mr. Pedder stated that, while he set his face against all applications for promotion or allowance, he must admit that the present case was a peculiar one, and must be treated as a special matter. Mr. Eduljee was a very useful man indeed, and a valued and efficient servant of the Municipality; and there was no doubt that he was put to much expense as he had outdoor duties to perform; and that it was rather hard to stop the allowance of Rs. 75 per month which he formerly drew. For his part, however, he thought that a rupee a day at present would be sufficient to meet his conveyance charges.

Dr. Hewlett, in urging that the full allowance of Rs. 75 should be made to Mr. Eduljee, passed a high eulogium upon that officer's integrity and usefulness, not only in the discharge of the duties connected with his office, but in case of emergency in any other department of the Municipality. Mr. Eduljee, he could say, was a thoroughly honest and hardworking officer; and he strongly recommended that his application should be acceded to.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said he was glad to find Mr. Pedder and Dr. Hewlett speak so highly of Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, as it was he (Mr. Dosabhoy) who introduced him to Mr. Crawford after the dismissal of Eshwuntrao Balwunt from the Wheel Tax Department. Mr. Dosabhoy also spoke highly of the Assessor's other assistant, and said that he had as much outdoor work as Mr. Eduljee, to do; and that both these officers ought in fairness to be granted the horse allowance of Rs. 30 per month.

The Chairman also added his testimony to the qualifications of Mr. Eduljee as a municipal officer, and commended his application to favourable consideration.

The proposition of Mr. Dosabhoy was carried by a majority.

It was resolved on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Hewlett, that the twelve inspectors' pay be increased by Rs. 10 per mensem. An increase of Rs. 30 per mensem for an additional clerk was also sanctioned.

The item was then, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, passed at Rs. 49,[illegible].

The next item was that of the Collection Department. After some discussion it was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, that an increase of Rs. 1,200 per annum be granted, Rs. 5 per mensem for the second assistant to the Collector, and Rs. 75 for the augmentation of the salaries of clerks in the Collector's office at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner, and that the grant for the Collection Department be passed at Rs. 99,329.

For markets and slaughter houses it was resolved that the grant be Rs. 81,139.

On the item of Police Steam Fire Engines, and Police Hospitals, it was resolved, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the grant be Rs. 3,53,086. In connection with this part of the budget an application was handed in from the Commissioner of Police, dated 4th September, asking the Municipal Commissioner to provide in the budget for next year for eight new chowkies. After some discussion it was agreed that these must stand over till some future time, when if funds were available for new work, the sanction of the Council might be applied for.

In the Public Health Department (general supervision and conservancy, registration of births and deaths, cemeteries and vaccination) there was an estimated reduction of nearly half a lakh of rupees for 1875 as compared with the expenditure for the last year. On the item of disinfecting powder, Dr. Cook proposed, and Mr. Raghunath Narrayen Khote seconded, that the grant for powder should be increased by Rs. 100 per mensem.

It was proposed by Dr. Hewlett as an amendment, and seconded by Mr Shantaram Narayen, that the grant should be increased by Rs. 300 per mensem.

On a show of hands, Dr Cook's proposal was passed.

Regarding the proposed serving of the Malabar Hill district with Municipal hallalcores (at an estimated cost of Rs 7,884), considerable discussion took place.

The Municipal Commissioner said that his intention was that residents on Malabar Hill should have to pay a certain amount per month, and have municipal hallalcores attending to their establishments. Persons might have their private hallalcores if they liked, but if the Municipal service was extended to Malabar Hill, he did not intend that there should be any exemptions from it.

Dr. Cook thought that the Municipal Commissioner ought to have power over the external arrangements of families, but not over their private arrangements.

It was ultimately agreed that the item should be left in the budget, and a special vote on it taken at the meeting of the Corporation, and the budget for the Health Department was passed at Rs. 6,66,145.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

SEVENTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS, TANNA.

[Before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Sessions Judge, and G. Ayerst, Esq., Assistant Judge.]

MURDER.

[illegible] Gomajee Patel, the accused, was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Anandi, wife of Pilo, at Mhar, in the Murbad talooka of the Tanna district. The witnesses having contradicted each other, and varied in their stories, Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found the accused not guilty of the charge, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. He, therefore, acquitted and set the accused at liberty.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Udhawdas Guru Laldass, the accused, was charged with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of a Byragi (name unknown) at Ghosti, in the Callian talooka of the Tanna district. On the motion of the Junior Public Prosecutor, the Court added the following head of the charge:—That he, on or about the 11th day of September 1874, at Ghosti, in the Callian talooka of the Tanna district, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a Byragi (name unknown).

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not guilty on the 1st head of the charge, he therefore acquitted him accordingly; but convicted him (the accused Udhawdas) on the 2nd head of the charge, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code. He therefore sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years.

ROBBERY.

Gangia Kamlu Damaa, Dhawji Mahadu, Nowshia Dhaku, the accused members of Honya's gang, previously convicted by Judge Ayerst, were charged with having committed robbery, being armed with deadly weapons in the house of the complainant Kalu, at Poi, in the Kurjat talooka of the Tanna district, on or about the 24th day of August 1874.

The Court added on the motion of the Public Prosecutor the following head of the charge to rank as the 1st head of the charge. That they voluntarily caused hurt in committing robbery at Poi, in the Kurjat talooka of the Tanna district.

The previous convictions of the accused were entered as the 3rd head of the charge.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not guilty on the 1st head of the charge and acquitted them accordingly; but convicted them on the 2nd head of the charge under sections 392 and 397 of the Indian Penal Code. He then sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years, to run concurrently with the sentence passed upon them by the Assistant Sessions Judge on the 5th October 1874 in case No. 129 of 1874.

MURDER.

[illegible] Janku was charged—1st, with having committed murder by causing the death of his wife Gangi at Khalapur, in the Kurjat talooka of the Tanna district on the 9th day July 1874; 2, with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife Gangi at Khalapur.

The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors' convicted the accused on the 2nd head of the charge, under section 325 of the I. P. Code, and said "that the prisoner committed the offence under the exciting influence of spirits, which was no excuse in law for an offence that cheapness of ardent spirits in the Konkan was an incentive to crimes of violence, and that legislative interference was desirable to regulate the price and sale of spirits, more efficiently than at is present the case." He therefore sentenced the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four years. He acquitted the accused as not guilty on the 1st head of the charge.

MURDER.

Shiwa, Dhakia Trimbak, and Balu Bhiwa were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Rama, son of Luximon, at Dhak, in the Kurjat talooka of the Tanna district on or about the 10th of August 1874.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused persons on the charge, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the impression left on his mind from the whole evidence was that the statements made on the 13th October 1874 by the accused Nos. 2 and 3, Dhakia and Balu, were substantially correct, and that probably Shiwa, accused No. 1, killed Rama Luximon; but as the statements of the accused persons showed that they all were the principal in the commission of the offence he saw no reason to forego passing capital sentence on each of the accused persons, and therefore left to the Government in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy to decide whether a distinction should be made as to punishment between the accused No. 1 Shiwa and the other accused persons.

The accused No. 2 Dhakia was entered in the Magistrate's Record as 20 years. The assessors and the Sessions Judge were of opinion that he was about 17 years of age and looked scarcely more than a boy. His youth was not ground for this Court (Session Court) to pass a secondary sentence, but it might be considered ground for the commutation of the capital sentence. The Sessions Judge therefore sentenced each of the accused persons to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, the sentence being subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

ROBBERY.

Gangia Kamlu, Dhavji Mahadu, and Nowshia Dhaku were charged with having obtained possession of guns of Hema and Gangia by causing fear of instant death or hurt. The accused were at the time armed with deadly weapons at Boregaum in the Kurjat talooka of the Tanna district. They were dacoits of the banditti of the famous Honya.

The Court added the charges as follows:—Against accused No. 1 and 2.—That they on or about the 24th day of August 1874, at Boregaum, in the Kurjat talooka of the Tanna district, committed robbery, and at the time of committing the robbery used deadly weapons. Against accused No. 3.—That he on or about the 24th day of August 1874, at Boregaum, committed robbery.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurred with the assessors and convicted the accused persons Nos. 1 and 2 on the charge under section 392 and 397, and the accused No. 3 on that under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. He thereupon sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The sentence being subject to the confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

ROBBERY, &c.

Gangia Kamlu, Dhavji Mahadu, and Nowshia Dhaku were charged with having demanded a Khund of Rs 200 being armed with loaded guns and swords, and then attempted to commit robbery at [illegible] in the Callian talooka of the Tanna district, on or about the 27th day of August 1874.

Mr. Ayerst the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused on the charge under Sections [illegible] and [illegible] of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years, to run concurrently with the sentences previously passed upon them by this Court. The sentences were subject to the confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

ROBBERY.

Ambo Bala Thakur and Mahadu Goma were charged with having committed robbery, by extorting Rs. 8 from Ragho and Rs. 1-4-0 from Amrojee Patel, at [illegible] in the Shahapur talooka of the Tanna district, on or about the [illegible] day of August 1874. Against accused No. 2—That he on the [illegible] day of August 1874, at Sakurbau, committed house trespass after preparation made for causing hurt to Makaji Patel. The 1st head of the charge was amended as under—That they committed robbery at Sakurbau in the Shahapur talooka of the Tanna District on or about the 12th day of August 1874.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors convicted the accused on the charge under Section 392 Indian Penal Code. He sentenced each of the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years. The sentence being subject to the confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

THE CARTING AGENCY PARTNERSHIP CASE.

DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE CURRANEE v. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI.

After considerable delay arising from the plaintiff's application for an inspection of the partnership books which, according to the defendant, had been kept all along under the plaintiff's own supervision, the above case has come on for hearing and final disposal before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Ferguson and Mr Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the defendant. On Saturday, the 3rd inst., the plaintiff was further examined at some length by Mr. Ferguson. On Monday, the 5th inst., he was cross-examined by Mr. Latham as follows:—

Look at this oopluckia—is not that a Landing Agency book?—Yes.

And the handwriting is that of the mehta who was under you in the Landing Agency?—Yes.

And was it not kept under your supervision?—To answer that question I must read it.

The Judge—Were these books kept at the place of business where he could have had an opportunity of seeing them?

Mr. Latham—Yes, my Lord. Now, was not that book kept under your supervision?—I know that this is in the handwriting of the mehta, and that this is the balance sheet, and this is a Landing Agency book.

Do you mean to say that it was not kept under your direction like all the other Landing Aagency books?—Yes.

You have no doubt it is a proper book, and properly kept. What do you call it?—The name in the book is written here "Nond of Ledger." This one is just like the other you took exception to.

Mr. Ferguson—That is the name that have been put on it by the firm's people?—The nond relating to the Boree Bunder account for Sumvat 1927.

Mr. Latham—It is called a nond both inside and outside?—Yes.

Is it properly so called?—Yes.

Now, although that book is called a nond, yet it is really only a summary consisting of 4 pages?—Yes.

This is the ledger of the Landing Agency for the same period?—Yes.

Does not that ledger contain references to the nond in exactly the same manner as the nond does to the ledger?—The pages referred to are mentioned here; but in the other case the pages referred to are not mentioned.

The Judge—Do you say that there are no pages whatever put in?—In some places the pages are mentioned and in some not.

Mr. Latham—Now, is not the nond, to which these entries in the ledger refer, the book I have just shown you?—The pages of the cash book are also mentioned.

Answer my question—Are not the references from the ledger to the nond in your hands?—Yes.

Is not that book that I have shown you the only book of its kind that was kept by the Landing Agency for the period to which it relates?—Yes.

Is not that nond made up at the end of the year after the ledger has been made up?—No, before the ledger was made up. The nond was first made up and then the entries are posted into the ledger.

Was not this book made up at the end of the year?—It was made according to the dates there.

The Judge—What has this got to do with the case?

Mr. Latham—This man when being examined by my learned friend said that he never heard of an oopluckia nond, so I am going to put in an oopluckia nond of the Landing Agency for Sumvat 1927, but if the plaintiff had not gone into the question I should not have done so. I have got translations of the whole book, which I am now going to put in. If your Lordship will see in what form it is kept you will see at once——

The Judge—What is an oopluckia? I have not the slightest knowledge of what an oopluckia is.

Mr. Latham—You will see that it is not a nond but a summary of the accounts. (To witness)—Is not this one of the books produced to you as an oopluckia at Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley's Office?—Yes.

Now, comparing it with Exhibit 1, the two books are in exactly the same form?—With this difference, in each of the items in this book the particulars are given and in the other the particulars are not given.

With that exception are they precisely in the same form?—How can I answer that question, the particulars being given in the other book.

I say with that exception?—The particulars of the items being given in this book the whole of the book would have been filled up.

How are the whole of the pages not filled up in the other book?—That depends upon the items; the items are very clear here.

I insist upon your answering my question. Is not that book, with the exception you allude to, in exactly the same form as the other?—Supposing if I ask a question?

I don't want you to ask questions but to answer them?—I see a great difference between the two.

And that difference consists in No. 1 entering more into particulars?—I say that this book shows as many particulars as the other.

Mr. Ferguson—This book has been admittedly made since the action was brought, and cannot therefore be put in. It is no evidence.

Mr. Latham—It is evidence as to the description of the book.

Mr. Ferguson—I object to its going in.

The Judge—Then why did you ask questions about it?

Mr. Ferguson—I only asked if such a book was kept. They say a book was kept which is either destroyed or mislaid, of which this is a copy. I won't say that they said it was an exact copy.

The Judge—I hold that I may use it.

Mr. Ferguson—Will your Lordship make a note of my having objected to its going in?

The Judge—Yes, I will. (Writes)—"A book called an oopluckia nond in the correspondence and termed in the translation by Mr. Flynn a Goozerathi writing or memorandum." I never knew there was so much in a name before.

Mr. Latham—Now, Mr. Dinshaw, I think you have already stated that there were never any other nonds kept except the nonds in the shape of No. 1?—No.

Are you able to say that there were any nonds kept for the Carting Agency in a form different from No. 1?—Nonds were kept similar to this. The nonds of the Carting Agency were kept in a different form to those of the Landing Agency. The Landing Agency was very small and the Carting Agency was very extensive.

You mean different in size or different in form?—Similar to this.

Similar in form or style of book-keeping?—One nond similar to this in form and 2 nonds similar to this in form.

I want to know if they were kept in a different form in the inside to No. 1?—In a different form.

The Judge—You mean that the contents were of a different nature?—The nonds of the Carting Agency contained two sides, a credit side and a debit side.

And in the Landing Agency?—This was the only nond kept in the Landing Agency.

Are they all debits, or all credits, or all mixed together?—They are mixed, credit, and debit entries.

Are they in other respects the same?—The same.

Mr. Latham—You seem to be tolerably familiar with the Carting Agency nonds; were you in the habit of seeing them?—Yes, when moneys were being paid out to different persons on the platform at the station I used to stand by and see those nonds.

The Carting Agency books generally or only the nonds?—Only the nonds.

Not the cash book when money was being paid out?—There was a large crowd there always. All the books were not brought out; only the nonds were brought out.

The Judge—Do you mean when making payments?—Yes, the cash entries were made in the nond and the signatures of the persons to whom money were paid were taken in the nond.

Mr. Latham—In the nonds and in the cash books?—The defendant's mehtas used to copy the entries from the nond into the cash book at the defendant's house.

You know something of book-keeping: is not the cash book the only book in which signatures are taken?—The rough cash books and the rough nonds were kept at the station and then the entries from these were copied into the fair ones.

The Judge—That is what you used to say?—Yes. When I said that I saw the books, I did not mean that I inspected them. I saw them at a distance.

Mr. Latham—You have just been telling me what form they were in and their contents: what do you mean?—I saw when the signatures of parties were taken in the books, when money was paid to them for cart hires. I saw from a distance, and from that I say——

A distant view enabled you to see the signatures, is that it. We will leave these books for the present. Tell me, while I am about it, did you ever bring any money into this partnership?—The first time I did.

How much?—I don't exactly remember the amount. I believe about Rs. 12,000.

When?—When the Carting Agency business commenced.

That was the only sum you ever brought in?—Yes.

And the defendant brought in very large sums?—I did not see any credit in the books.

Do you mean to tell me that Mr. Byramjee did not bring in very large sums?—If he had done so there ought to be a credit.

I am not speaking about the books, but about your knowledge.—For what purpose?

For the business, the capital to work it?—A large sum of money was not required to carry on this business.

And you don't know what Mr. Byramjee brought in?—I do not.

The Judge—It does not look as though they required a large capital. It is very simple. It is about the best description of partnerships that I have ever heard of.

Mr. Latham—I am afraid that is rather too sanguine a view to take when you consider the number of carts, bullocks, and a large plant would be required. I will dispense with the Landing Agency business, as I understood you to tell my learned friend that you had seen all the Landing Agency books before you signed them in 1871.—The accounts which were kept by me.

The Judge—You had seen them all: had means of inspection?—Yes.

Mr. Latham—And you know their contents thoroughly?—As to certain items which the defendant debited to my account in the Landing Agency there was some dispute about that.

But did you know the contents of those books?—Yes.

You knew quite as much about them at the time you signed them as you do at the present time?—As to the items in dispute in the Landing Agency business the entries were made up before I inspected them.

But you knew the entries as well then as you do now?—Yes.

In the Landing Agency books appears a debit to the partnership of the sums paid to Merwanjee Pestonjee Tuback. It was referred by my learned friend in his opening speech, and it forms the subject of certain paragraphs in the plaint.—That entry was debited at the last time.

Does it appear in the books?—Yes.

The Judge—Is it in one sum or in several sums?

Mr. Latham—It appears there; whether in one sum or a series of sums, it does appear there?—It is only one item.

Just look at page 332 of the fair cash book of the Landing Agency book. Do you find there, for instance, Rs. 16,000 debited to profit and loss, on account of money paid to Merwanjee Pestonjee Tuback?—Yes, but this sum was paid by smaller items.

Answer the question. Does it appear in the books?—Yes.

I rather think the partnership got off paying that money. Well, Sir, you knew of that entry at the time you signed the books?—Yes.

Turn over to the next page. Do you find there these words "according to what is stated above we have examined each item face to face, and, after having satisfied ourselves, the same have been settled, and the books have been made up this 4th October 1871, and according to what is stated above this is valid?"—Yes. I affixed my signature on the 10th October 1871. (Translation put in, marked No. 4.) I am quite sure I did not see the Carting Agency books, between August and the time of the signing of the second release. Mr. Byramjee did not hand me a draft of the release, neither did I take it to show to my friends. It is totally false to say that I did. Byramjee took me into another room before signing the release, while the other people were on the verandah. I did not take Rustomjee Dadabhoy to the room. No conversation took place on that occasion with Rustomjee as to the arrangement concerning the purchase of boats. The defendant took me into the room, and told me that he would continue me as a partner, and that I should not make a noise there.

Do you know Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, a solicitor of this Court?—Yes.

Are you aware that he was standing at the door, and heard all that passed?—No, he was not standing in the room. He was sitting at the table where other people were sitting.

Are you prepared to swear that Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee could not hear what passed in that room?—He was at some distance.

Are you prepared to swear that he could not hear what passed?—Yes, I swear that.

Do you know Mr. Shamrao Bhasker?—Yes.

He is an interpreter of this Court?—Yes.

He interpreted the release to you, did he not?—Yes.

Word for word?—Yes.

I show you the release. That is your signature?—Yes.

I shall just read, your Lordship, the terms of it: "Whereas the said Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai and Dinshaw Shapoorjee Curranee have for some time passed carried on business in co-partnership as Landing and Carting Agents, and in such capacity have acted as the contractors for landing goods of the G. I. P. Railway Co. in Bombay sometimes under the name and firm of 'Byramjee Nusserwanjee and Dinshaw Shapoorjee' and sometimes under the name and firm of 'Byramjee Nusserwanjee and Co.' And have also carried on business as Carting Agents in Bombay and various up-country stations and as landing contractors in Bombay of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company under the name and firm of 'Byramjee Nusserwanjee'; and whereas the said several partnerships so existing between the said parties as aforesaid were by mutual consent of the said parties closed and dissolved on the 30th day of September now last past, as the said parties do hereby respectively acknowledge; and whereas the accounts of the said several hereinbefore recited partnerships and the Landing and Carting Agency contracts and other business carried on by the said partnerships respectively or by the said parties hereto as partners have since the date of such dissolution been closed and adjusted and the stock-in-trade, plant, and materials and office and other furniture and all other things belonging to the said partnerships, respectively, or to the said parties hereto as partners in such business as aforesaid or used for the purposes of such business were subsequently to such dissolution by consent of the said parties hereto taken over by the said Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai at a price determined by competition and biddings for the same by and between the said parties hereto, and the value thereof was and is entered and credited in the general account and balance sheets of the said partnership and debited therein to the said Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; and the said accounts and all the vouchers and books connected therewith have been carefully examined in detail and found to be correct and satisfactory, and have been signed by each of the said parties hereto as correct" &c. My learned friend has been doing nothing but commenting upon our accounts. (To witness)—Did you Mr. Dinshaw, explain to Mr. Shamrao Bhasker that these recitals were incorrect?—I said to Shamrao Bhasker this—is the money which they are going to pay me a lump sum or according to the accounts?

Will you answer my question instead of going to something different. Did you tell Mr. Shamrao Bhasker that these recitals were incorrect in any way?—No. I did not.

Why was that?—Because I was in need of money—in great need of money.

Did not Mr. Shamrao Bhasker ask you whether you had examined the accounts and found them correct; did he or did he not: don't tell a lot of stories but answer my question?—No, he did not.

I tell you fairly that Mr. Shamrao Bhasker is going to be called as a witness here, and I ask you to state whether Shamrao Bhasker did not put that question to you?—This was read and explained to me and he asked me if this was all correct, and I said yes.

Did he [illegible] to the release only?——

The Judge—It is not an interpreter's business to put that question.

Mr. Latham—The question was put by Mr. Hore through the interpreter. (To witness)—Did not Mr. Shamrao Bhasker ask you explicitly whether you had not gone over the account and found them correct?—No he did not put me that question. He read—"I have interpreted to you the release, is it all correct?" and I said "yes, it was all correct."

You were telling a lie then of your own knowledge to Mr. Shamrao Bhasker?—I said that; but what lie did I tell?

Then it is correct?—I was need of money and I said it was correct.

Was what Mr. Shamrao Bhasker interpreted to you correct?—Yes, it is correct.

The Judge—It is correct in one sense but not in another—he may have meant that it should be taken for correct.

Mr. Latham—I do not wish to take any advantage of that kind. (To witness)—Were the statements in the release which were interpreted to you by Mr. Shamrao Bhasker true or false?—Yes, they were correct.

The Judge—It says that you read over all the accounts.—I never saw the accounts before; but I signed because I was in great need of money.

You are asked whether the statements in the release are not correct?—How can I answer that question? I did not examine the accounts.

Who says that you did?—Well, it is mentioned here and was so interpreted to me; but I signed because I was in need of money.

Then it is not true?—I admitted to Mr. Shamrao Bhasker that it was true.

Mr. Latham—You signed it, then, because you were a poor man and in need of money?—Yes, I was afraid to lose my credit and reputation if I did not sign.

Would you have signed it if you had had property of your own?—No, I would not have signed it.

Now, Sir, had you not at that time three bungalows at Mazagon belonging to you?—One large bungalow and a smaller bungalow. Had not you three?—In one compound there are two bungalows and in another compound a large bungalow.

What are they worth?—If I had sold those bungalows I would not have got 8 annas in the rupee for them.

What was their value. I don't ask what proportion of their value you could have sold them for?—I purchased these two bungalows in the one compound for Rs. 40,000, and the other for Rs. 5,000.

The Judge—Does your family live in one of them?—Yes, they did then and do still live there.

Mr. Latham—Besides that Mazagon property I think you possessed four houses in the Fort?—Yes, and the largest of those four houses had been mortgaged then.

And the other three were not mortgaged?—Yes.

So that you were better off than most people. These houses were worth about a couple of lakhs, were not they?—The largest house I purchased for Rs. 78,000.

What did you mortgage it for?—I mortgaged it for Rs. 40,000.

Leaving a surplus of Rs. 30,000 and the other three?—As to the three houses one was purchased for Rs. 13,000 and another for Rs. 11,000 and the third for Rs. 9,000. That is the price I paid for them at the time. It is a very high value for them.

I think after you bought them you laid out a large sum of money in rebuilding them, so that they were much better houses after than before you bought them?—Two storeys were added to them.

To all three?—To three houses. One is situated in Modee Khana Street, and one in the Borah Bazaar Street, the houses in Modee Khana Street adjoin each other.

Where is the last house?—In Bazaar Gate Street.

The examination of the witness was proceeded with.

INDIAN NEWS.

More Damage by the late Storm at Darjeeling.—We regret to hear that in addition to the damage stated in our last, as having been done by the heavy rain which fell at the end of last month, the rising of the Rungbong has carried away a large amount of cardamom plants. This loss is estimated at several thousand rupees, but as the cardamom is a very slow growing plant, it is probable that the money value to owners will be found to be much higher. In addition, the plants on the Cambrian Tea Association's Estate have suffered from the flood. More than one tea factory in the Terai has been almost completely destroyed. The cane bridge over the Teesta has gone the way of other bridges. In fact, the amount of damage done in the district can hardly be estimated. In the early part of this week a syce in trying to cross the Balasun with a pony, was carried off his legs by the force of the current, and it was not before he had gone nearly half a mile down stream that he was able to hold on to a rock. An elephant was sent out for him, and he was brought to shore thoroughly exhausted.—*Darjeeling News.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 16th October, 4 p.m.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 81.
Carwar, 16th October, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·79.
Mangalore, 16th October, 10-40 a.m.—Weather fair, wind east-south-west, thermometer maximum 84, minimum 73, wet bulb 80, barometer 29·70, rain-fall 1 inch 40 cents.
Tuticorin, 16th October, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·77.
Vingorla, 16th October, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, mild, thermometer 86.

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MR. RUSSELL'S CARAVAN.

(Pioneer.)

We mentioned recently that news had been received of the safe arrival of Mr. Russell with his caravan of goods belonging to the Central Asian Company at Shahidulla on the borders of the Yarkund territory. We have now received some details of his march from the Chang Chenmoo Pass to this place, which will be of interest to our readers. We believe that no person, either European or native, has ever taken so large a caravan as Mr. Russell has, with so small a party with it, up to Shahidulla by this route. He writes:—

"The march from Panzal to the summit of the Chang Chenmoo Pass runs up the bed of a mountain torrent most difficult to traverse, owing to the huge boulders which have been swept down by the torrent when in full force. The stream at this time of year is of no size or depth, and therefore no inconvenience to the traveller. About two and a half hours hard marching brings one to the top, where the rarity of the atmosphere is anything but agreeable. The view, however, for wild and lonely grandeur, is hardly to be surpassed. In front extends, as far as the eye can reach, an immense plain of nothing but gravel, not a stick or blade of grass to greet the eye. To the left front extends the grand Karakorum range cut into ridges like hogs' backs, and covered with snow; to the right lay the Kuen Wen mountains, bleak and barren. There was no time to be wasted in looking at views, for the descent had to be made, and, as it turned out, it was an undertaking of far greater difficulty than the ascent. We followed as much as we could in the tracks of the tea and sugar mules, which had gone ahead of us. A downward march of about six miles brought us to a ravine, at the end of which was a deep gorge with a stream running down the centre. We entered it, and found we had a rough time getting along. There was no signs of a pathway; the stream had to be crossed and re-crossed every five minutes, and for seven weary miles we trudged along. The sun was rapidly setting, and yet there was no visible outlet to the gorge. We were some way ahead of our baggage and of the caravan. The only conclusion we could come to was that we had missed our road, and the only thing to be done was to hurry back, find our baggage, and encamp for the night. After a long search, and by the time night had set in, and the moon was brightly shining overhead, we found our mules and servants; but our Bot guides, who had the wood, were nowhere to be seen, and nearly all the men were prostrate from the intense cold. We could get nothing to eat or drink, so had to lie down for the night, tired, hungry, and utterly done up. In the morning the men turned up with the wood and we got some breakfast; and finding that after all our way lay down the gorge, we retraced our steps of yesterday, and after three miles turned due north up a ravine most difficult of passage. We toiled up till about four o'clock in the afternoon, when we emerged on the great Lingzi Thung Plain, a succession of vast downs, utterly devoid of vegetation. The plain appeared to be like a great swamp with a thick crust of gravel on the surface. The rarity of the atmosphere (for these plains are from 16 to 17,000 feet high) told much upon the natives. Nearly every one of them complained of headache and shortness of breath. We did not pitch our tents until half-past 6 P.M. in a valley by a stream of water. Only one mule-man and nine mules got clear of the ravine that day. Two mules were reported to have died from the cold the previous night. I was not surprised at this intelligence, for the intensity of the cold had been very great the day before, and all the mules had been twelve hours on the march before getting to any encampment.

"The following morning (26th August), on awaking, I found that all my baggage people had gone on ahead to search for grass and water. Snow was falling slightly, and the sky [illegible] a biting north-wester was blowing hard, and the day [illegible] gloomy and dull. Altogether the look-out for the day was anything but encouraging, as the difficulty of keeping to the track would be doubly great if much snow fell. We struck our tents, and after a slight breakfast ordered one Bot guide to lead the way. After following him for three hours, he turned round, and with a look of unpleasantness said he had lost his way. Nothing was left to be done but to scatter our little band all over the plain to search for foot-prints or tracks of any kind. Up till five o'clock in the evening we were engaged in tramping backward and forward, and ascending all the heights within range, to get a more extended view; but all was in vain—we could find no way out of our difficulty. We finally determined to turn back and go to our morning encampment again. This was, however, easier thought of than accomplished, as the snow was falling pretty heavily. We marched till seven o'clock, when darkness was beginning to close in upon us. To my joy I discerned, a long way off, two men. Leaving my party to follow, I hurried along as fast as my tired pony could carry me, and overtook them. They turned out to be a man and a boy belonging to the caravan, who were completely knocked up with the cold. It was now dark, so I marked the track with a large stone, and took the men to join our party. At 10 P.M., in black darkness we had to pitch out tent, in a snow storm, only knowing the whereabouts of each other by the voice. There was not a morsel of food for man or beast; cold, wretched, and hungry we laid down to sleep. I awoke in about three hours, found the snow falling in large flakes, the servants covered about six inches deep on their [illegible]. I told the Bot guide that he must [illegible] go to the stone I had left on the track, and see if he could find the way on. He went off thoroughly ashamed of himself for having brought us into this plight. At day break Lagleish, a Laboolee, and another Bot, went off in the same direction. By the time everything was packed they had returned with the news that they had found 20 mule-men with their mules buried in snow; the men were all right, but the mules were nearly dead with the cold. Luckily for us, my cook had a little tea and sugar in the end of his cummerbund. This was a perfect Godsend. With three tent pegs we made a fire, and boiled some snow; we got a cup of tea each, and I may say I never felt so thankful for one before. We started off and picked up the twenty mule-men and their mules, and before we had gone far we were met by one of my kappowassees and a chowdry, who had heard of our position from the Bot guide. They gave us some native sweetmeats, which we thoroughly appreciated under the circumstances. We came upon the whole camp later, found four mules dead from cold and a number of drivers lying helpless from the same cause, for although they had been warned at Leh to take good clothing, they trusted, native like, to good weather and came ill provided with blankets, and had to endure the blasts of a wind that pierced like a knife even through my warm clothing. The snow was still falling, and the wind blowing hard. We held a council, and determined that the only thing to be done was to hurry on out of the Lingzi Thung Plain. We loaded and started, placing as our leader a mule-man, who had traversed this road last year. I have been all through the Crimea and two campaigns in India, but I can honestly say that I never remember a march anything so bad as we had that day. The snow, the wind, and the rarity of atmosphere combined to make it next to impossible to get along. Men kept falling out and throwing themselves down in snow. All we could do was to put them up on the already ladened mules, and trust to their being able to carry them to the next camp. I found that one of the mule-men, who was separate from us, had lost twenty of his mules by a stream, the cause being, I believe, that they drank the bitterly cold water on empty stomachs. By night we had passed out of the snow and the north-wester, though it was still bitterly cold. At midnight we encamped, not knowing where we were, and having been two days without food. So closed one of the worst days I have ever spent.

"Next morning we found that we were only eight miles from Shing Lang, where grass, wood, and water were to be had. The mule-men did not want any pushing on to this place. I sent out all the guides to pick up stragglers. On reaching Shing Lang I found all my servants and commissariat; you can easily imagine how much we enjoyed the meal we there got. Here I had to do the part of doctor and veterinary surgeon, for both mules and men were in a bad way. To every sick mule I gave a mixture of hot water brandy, and essence of ginger, and I believe I saved the lives of nearly forty animals.

"I doctored all the men as best I could, and very grateful were they for what I did. I remained two days at Shing Lang, recruiting the mules and bringing up stragglers. Two men were brought in, just as we were leaving, on ponies. One, a mule-man, I got round pretty easily, but the other, an old chuprassee, named Chirtu, who had been told not to leave Leh but insisted on coming, was in a worse plight. He became insensible. I tried every remedy, but without success. I had him carried on my own bed to the next encampment at Kizil Jilgah, but he died at 5 P.M. Having no wood to burn him, he was buried in a rocky grave, over which we erected a pillar of stones to mark the spot. We had now to start again over a barren country. I found that many of the mule-men had not provided themselves with sufficient grain for the animals, and even out of this they had secreted portions in holes in rocks for the return journey. The consequence was that several lost their animals through sheer starvation. They were very careless about the mules, and calmly cast any adrift that got weak. In the Karatagh Pass one man turned off a mule, saying he would die in a few hours, and absolutely refused to take him on. We took compassion on the animal, and had him driven on with our baggage-string; he reached camp all right. There the former owner had the impertinence to ask for him back. I told him that as far as he was concerned the animal was dead. It is through sheer carelessness of the drivers that so many good mules are lost. All the marches along this part are very severe. I counted seventy-six dead horses between Aktagh and Kotass Jilgah. We arrived at Shahidullah Fort on the 5th of September. I found that every arrangement had been made for us. Three maunds of atta and a maund and a half of biscuits were ready for us; 150 yaks had been ordered to carry our goods over the Sanju Pass, and the same number of horses on the other side. Every civility has been shown us on all sides, and I hear the Russian Caravans have not arrived, so I hope to be first in the market!"

We feel sure all who have been to Yarkund will agree with us in thinking that great credit is due to Mr. Russell for the way in which he has taken this large Caravan safely to Shahidullah, the only bale of goods lost being the one that fell into the Chundra Baja of the Kokzar Bridge. Mr. Russell hopes to return this year by the Mitra Valley route, which is open to Leh all the year. His only difficulty will be the Zojila Pass, but that is generally open until the middle of December.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

"THE PROTEGES OF THE EMPIRE."

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

M. Thiers has had the satisfaction of living to see his prophecies fulfilled. On the eve of his defeat he warned the Duc De Broglie of the fate that would overtake the Orleanists if they refused to accept the Republic, and the warning has been more than verified. If they have not become "the proteges of the Empire" it is because the term fails to express the careless contempt with which the Bonapartists hold out an occasional finger to the struggling Septennate. The Maine-et-Loire election has given an excellent opportunity for thus combining scorn and help. On Sunday week the supporters of the Government found themselves in a hopeless minority. Their candidate had polled 26,000 votes, while the Republican candidate had polled 45,000. But there was a Bonapartist contingent of 25,000 votes, which might perhaps be secured, and which, if it could be secured, would turn the tables on the Republicans at the second ballot. Hereupon the eyes of the Right Centre journals were suddenly opened. After all, the gulf between them and the Bonapartists was not as great as they had once thought. No doubt the Imperialists were in error, but their incidental mistakes must not be allowed to obscure their essential Conservatism. Surely they would be more drawn to the Septennalists by their common hatred of the Republic than estranged from them by their preference of a different form of monarchy. To measure the depth of the Orleanist degradation these humble appeals should be set side by side with the vigorous denunciations of the Empire which first brought the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier into notice as a politician. There is no question of denouncing the Empire now. In the opinion of the Right Centre its evils have become only a lesser form of good; the Bonapartists have taken rank as the Imperialist section of the great Conservative party. So far as M. Berger is concerned the Septennalists have not humbled themselves for nothing. He has withdrawn from the contest in Maine-et-Loire, and the electors who supported him are free, if they like, to transfer their votes to M. Bruas. But in withdrawing M. Berger has taken his revenge. Two or three weeks since the Minister of the Interior declared in the Permanent Committee that it was only M. Berger's position as a candidate for a seat in the Assembly that protected him from prosecution on account of his circular to the electors. "If that circular had been an article in a newspaper," said General de Chabaud-Latour, "I should have brought the writer to trial." M. Berger now informs the Minister that he will have an opportunity of making his threat good. The offending circular is to be reproduced in an Angers newspaper, and M. Berger dares General de Chabaud-Latour to institute proceedings against him. It is an awkward position for a Minister of Marshal MacMahon to be placed in. If he takes no notice of M. Berger's letter it will be clear that he is afraid to provoke the Bonapartists just when their votes may win or lose the Government a seat. If he brings M. Berger to trial, how can he hope that the electors who voted for him on Sunday week will vote next Sunday for the Government which is prosecuting him? It may be assumed that M. Berger foresaw the Ministerial dilemma, and is now waiting with smiling indifference to see on which horn General De Chabaud-Latour proposes to impale himself. On the whole, it is most probable that he will find it convenient to forget his threat. By so doing he may come in for more sneers, but he will run less risk of losing votes, and under the Septennate a Minister must not be thin-skinned.

Indeed, looking at the matter impartially, it would be exceedingly difficult to assign any reason why the Orleanists should reject such support as the Bonapartists are willing to give. There is no difference of principle or practice between them, or if there is any difference the advantage is on the side of the Imperialists. The Right Centre used to consider themselves the special devotees of constitutional and parliamentary Government. Napoleon III. liked to govern without reference to the wishes of his subjects as expressed by their elected representatives; the Orleanists had studied political philosophy to better purpose, and knew that the strength of a Government is proportioned to the popular consent which it can command. Where is the evidence of popular consent in the case of the Septennate? The Government is unable to carry the measures which it asserts to be essential to its existence, and even if it had the power of dissolving the Assembly it would not dare to exercise it. So long as they could count on a majority in the existing Chamber it was conceivable that the Orleanists might blind themselves to the unpopularity of the Septennate in the country. But now that the very deputies have turned rebellious they have no excuse for forgetting the constituencies. When a Government is helpless in Parliament its thoughts naturally revert to the power which makes Parliaments. The Imperialists, used to be taunted with being afraid of parliamentary institutions, but they could at least plead that the Empire rested on a plebiscite. It proved but a treacherous foundation, but bad as it was it was something more than the Septennate can point to. Even an unreal evidence of national consent becomes almost respectable beside such pretexts as the Septennalists are reduced to quoting. One of the principal organs of the Orleanist party was almost beside itself with exultation because in the Maine-et-Loire election the Government candidate had actually polled one-sixth of the electors and one-fourth of the voters. The Journal de Paris declared that all the world was astonished at a triumph so brilliant and so unexpected. This is what all the fine constitutional professions of the Duc de Broglie and his friends have dwindled down to—[illegible] be humbly thankful that in a constituency of 150,000 the Government which they have imposed upon France can actually command the magnificent total of 26,000 votes. We question whether the Imperialists were ever able to eat up so much gratitude for so small a mercy.

If the Orleanists cannot claim superiority over the Bonapartists as regards the parliamentary countenance accorded to their Government, they are equally on a level with them as regards the use they make of their power. When the Duc Broglie turned out the Republican mayors all over the country it was predicted that he would be obliged to put Imperialists in their place, from the impossibility of finding any other Conservatives possessed of the requisite official training. Marshal MacMahon's Government has done more than choose Bonapartists for its subordinates, it has apparently allowed its Bonapartist subordinates to dictate a policy to the Marshal's Ministers. The Empire rested on the army, so does the Septennate. The Empire was afraid to leave elections free, so is the Septennate. The Empire was ludicrously sensitive to newspaper criticism, the Septennate is just as much so. The Empire discouraged all expressions of local opinion, and insisted on being represented in every commune by an officer after its own heart; the Septennate finds the same necessity equally imperative. There is not one of these points upon which Marshal MacMahon can claim any superiority over Napoleon III. It is because he is popular with the soldiers that the constitutional Conservatives of the Right Centre made him President, and it is for the same reason that the nation submits to him. M. Thiers had a far stronger following in the country, but military support is the only guarantee for order which an Orleanist politician thinks worth securing. The system of official candidates has recently been revived, and the constituencies are once more in danger of being demoralized by offers of new railroads or other Government concessions on the eve of an election. The Imperial censors warned, suspended, and suppressed newspapers enough, but in warning one journal for saying that the Septennate had only created alarm, and suspending another for reprinting an obnoxious article for the express purpose of refuting it, the censors of the Septennate have gone beyond their teachers. It seems scarcely credible that under a Government calling itself Republican, and professing to allow no rival Government to solicit popular support, the *Journal des Debats* should have been reprimanded for saying that whoever is not for the Republic is for the Empire. Even a mayor appointed by the Duc de Broglie himself is not safe if he betrays any leaning to the principles on which the Government is nominally founded. The Mayor of Cambrai has been dismissed because, at the instance of a Republican committee, he has offered himself as a candidate for a seat in the Assembly. It is not likely that he would have approved himself to the Duc De Broglie unless his Conservatism was beyond challenge. But under a Republican Government, which parades its desire to be supported by moderate men of all parties, it is not enough for a mayor to be a Conservative unless he is prepared to repudiate Republicanism. Is it wonderful that under such a system as this Imperialism makes head every day? The Septennate gives Frenchmen all that they disliked in the Empire, and withholds only that permanence and security in consideration of which they were ready to condone so much. If they have to put up with the evils of Imperialism, they may as well enjoy its advantages.

CRIMINAL CLUBS IN ITALY.

THE "ACCOLTELLATORI."

(Times' Correspondent.)

PARIS, Sept. 23.

It is much more than two years ago that I wrote to you from Ravenna such particulars as were then and there obtainable of the secret association which kept that decayed city and its environs in a state of constant terror. That part of Italy has long had an evil reputation as a district where human life is little respected, and the knife in frequent use, but at Ravenna in 1872, and during several previous years, assassinations had been of frequent occurrence, the motives of most of which were a mystery or could only be vaguely conjectured. I remember that gentlemen of the town to whom I had introductions and who were desirous to gratify my curiosity were unable to do so to more than a very limited extent. They believed the homicidal association, which unquestionably existed, to be a perverted remnant of the old political secret societies, which prior to the liberation of those provinces from their Austrian masters had their *raison d'etre*. That reason had disappeared, but the passion for mysterious occult associations remained and the society survived with other objects. The political conspirators and assassins had become common criminals and murderers. The higher elements of the association had probably withdrawn themselves and there remained only its dregs, the men of sanguinary instincts. The singular state of things was set forth in greater detail in my letters from Ravenna. Among other cases I was told of one in which the victim was believed to have been struck because he had refused pecuniary accommodation to a member of the band; but in such cases it appeared that it was not the person who held himself aggrieved, and thought revenge who dealt the blow, [illegible] one of his associates, perhaps designated [illegible]

It appears that the authorities at Ravenna have at last succeeded in obtaining that clue to the identity of the malefactors which, up to the period of my visit and some time afterwards, it was found impossible to get. Twenty-three persons have been arrested, and their trial will commence in two or three days before the Ravenna Tribunal. The *Franco-Italian Correspondence* has given some interesting particulars of the affair, which coincide in essential points and also in several minute details with my recollection of what I was told rather more than two years ago. The following condensed translation will be read with interest:—From 1865 to 1871 13 persons, belonging to all ranks of society, from the magistrate down to the common police agent, were stabbed or shot in succession by individuals who during all these six years succeeded in escaping detection. Several of these murders or attempts at murder, were perpetrated in broad daylight, on the public square of the town, in front of the Guardhouse. Arrests were made and suspected persons were kept for months in prison. It was all in vain, it was impossible to catch or discover the criminals. Neither the numerous witnesses of these bloody scenes, nor the friends and relations of the victims, nor even those of the victims who survived, could or would denounce the culprits. A like impenetrable mystery enshrouded the motive of the assassins. Whether they were the paid agents of others or were fanatics paving the way for an insurrectionary movement could not be ascertained. It was not till last year, when all hope of detecting the assassin had been abandoned, that a man named Giovanni Resta waited on the Juge d'Instruction at Pistoia, and divulged their names and organization, including the smallest details of their procedure during and subsequently to each assassination. He was the brother of one of the criminals and the confidant of most of them, and he remained to the last on the best terms with the 23 persons he denounced, the reason he assigned for his disclosure being that he wished to dissipate the suspicion that his only son might have had a murderer for his father. It appears from his statement and the investigation which followed that nine years ago a society was formed, originally numbering not more than 12 members, which, after formal consultation, passed sentences of death, which were at first executed timidly, but afterwards with boldness, derived from a sense of impunity. Pistols and guns were sometimes used, but usually knives, which were deposited in a chest in the room where they met, and were spoken of by the members as pens. When the Bianconi had to convene the band to decide on the fate of a proposed victim, the expression they used was that they were "going to summon the masters." The first victim was the Chevalier Monghini, an ex-Director of the National Bank, who while returning home at night was stabbed with a knife, the object, as stated in the indictment against the prisoner, being to punish him for the difficulties and obstacles which his refusal to discount bills had caused to small tradesmen, and which had for years given him the nickname of executioner, etc. Fusconi Sebastiano, a surgeon, was condemned and murdered for not less general reasons. He was charged with having said at a time when grain was dear that the owners could dispose of it as advantageously as possible for themselves and that the people must suffer hunger to such a point as to be reduced to eat horses' litter. Others, like the Procuratore Cesare Capper, were assassinated, with a view of avenging the imprisonment and prolonged detention of several members of the band; others, like the Brothers Tassinari, who were members of the society, as a warning against the indiscretions to which their habitual drunkenness might lead. Some at least of these assassins were far from being the most degraded of men. They were not devoid of patriotism and went through the campaign of 1866 in the Tyrol with credit, or like Cavalcoli Giovanni responded in 1867 to Garibaldi's appeal, and fell bravely at the capture of Monte Rotondo. Another characteristic trait was the kind of publicity they gave to their acts. Not satisfied with executing their victims by daylight in the presence of numerous witnesses, they apprised them of their sentence by anonymous letters, or placarded their doom with such inscriptions as "A furnished room to let." Many persons, including some of those whose lives were attempted, recognized the assassins repeatedly, but whenever any of the latter happened to be among those taken into custody by the police nobody ventured to give evidence against them, and complaisant persons were found to establish and *alibi*, such was the terror or complicity they produced. Similar proceedings, moreover, are still common, in spite of recent legislation, and are to be attributed to the state of affairs in the Romagna under the Papal Government, which gave rise to secret societies of criminals, and it was not always possible to distinguish where political societies finished and where the other began. The political societies, moreover, had not always members daring enough to carry out their decrees and were obliged to intrust that part of their operations to persons who shrank from nothing, who lived as it were under their shadow, and who having survived them now act on their own account.

THE "MAFIA."

(Times' Correspondent.)

NAPLES, Sept. 17.

"Sicily is governed by the cannon," said an old Deputy to me this morning. "Were the troops withdrawn the whole population would be up in arms." There is much truth in this assertion, for discontent is general, and the "Mafia," that terrible organization, resembling in many respects the Camorra of Naples, is all powerful. There is little fear of exaggeration in describing the state of Sicily, or at least of one portion of it, and that the seat of Government. Life and property are not safe within certain bounds, and a multitude of facts might be adduced in corroboration of the statement. Not a week has passed since an English gentleman who resides in Palermo assured me that his family had received many letters menacing them with death if they went to their country house under Monte Pellegrino, a short distance only—within a walk. The letters were adorned with the usual decorations—cross bones and skull—and the menace was conditional on the refusal of a certain sum of money to be deposited at a place named. The letters where regularly given to the police, and the visits to the country house, if not discontinued, were repeated at longer intervals. "We dare not go beyond the city," said another person of high rank, who resides in Palermo, himself a Sicilian, and not a journal arrives which does not report the robbery of the mails, or private individuals, and of engagements between the troops and the brigands. A number of such reports now lie before me, selected from various sources, for all political parties are agreed as to the existence of the evil, though they differ widely as to the mode of treating it. Thus, a gentleman, whose name is given, was captured not far from Mussomeli, blindfolded and carried off. On arriving at a secure place the bandage was taken from his eyes, and he received the order to write to his family for 25,000 lire, equal to £1,000, as the price of his liberty. He was then again blindfolded and left in charge of a guard, from whom he managed to escape, though shots were fired after him. Between Vitalia and Roccapalumba the mail had been stopped during the last week, and one of the passengers, a Canon, whose apostolic benediction was first asked for, was mulcted to the amount of 2,000 lire, or £80. He escaped, however, the ill treatment which many in his position meet with. I give these as samples of what is occuring constantly in the province of Palermo, and how to remedy the present state of things seems to puzzle every one.

Whatever of this kind occurs is with the cognizance and under the protection of that secret association called the Mafia. One would naturally suppose it to be formed of the dregs of society. Not so. In describing it I will use almost the words of a Sicilian of high position and who has had peculiar opportunities for studying it. True, it embraces the lowest and worst classes, but intermingled with them are *gente civili*—persons of a superior class, and even *employés*. So it happens that the agents of crime receive the very best and earliest information which may be of use to them, and have a certain line of defence on which to fall back. No doubt many are associated from fear and pay black mail in coin, or by giving intelligence or rendering assistance in some other way. It is not the place to inquire into the origin of the institution, but rather to prove its existence, and illustrate its character. The members, in short, are a body of men who live by plunder regardless of the means by which they attain their object. In many respects, therefore, they resemble the sect of the Accoltellatori of Ravenna as described by the Procureur-General, who is now conducting their trial, and who says, "their object was to acquire wealth and power by terror, and to from a perfect organization." How to destroy the Mafia is now a question which puzzles and divides those who have any influence. Ministers will not assume the responsibility of adopting severe measures while Parliament is not in Session, and the "Progressisti" maintain that the laws actually in existence are sufficient if properly applied. The Provincial Council of Palermo on the 10th inst. passed a vote to the following effect:—"That while deploring the condition of public security in the Province, they asked the Government to proceed energetically within the limits of the actual law." That law, called the law of *domicilio coatto*, empowers a magistrate under certain condition to transport to some place within the kingdom persons suspected of criminal purposes—a law which has been proved to be most inefficient. For the moment, however, troops are being poured into Sicily to maintain order and guarantee life and property, but the evil is not to be destroyed by the sword. Apart from those whose bad genius would lead them to prefer a life of crime and plunder, there are vast numbers who are in a state of great misery from the dearness of provisions and heavy taxation. There is, too, a general discontent that so little has been done for the internal improvement of the country. As was the case in the Basilicata, there is an utter absence of roads, with the exception of a few which might easily be counted, and one has to get over large tracts of country on horseback. What a field for the brigand, and what an obstruction to industry and commerce. Those who might be simple malcontents are driven into the arms of an organized body who now control the fairest province of Sicily. After much inquiry, I cannot perceive that the movement is political. Of course there are many who belong to extreme parties, as the Internationals and the Clericals, who would be glad to blow the latent fire into a flame, and in certain conditions a dangerous revolution might be the result. At present, however, the object is to rob, and murder where necessary, and to obtain a power which may be converted to any purpose. The soldier may guarantee public security, but the evils from which Sicily now suffers can be radically removed only by long and patient administration of good laws—by intersecting the island in every part with roads, thus rendering the development of industry possible and the trade, for it is a trade, of the brigand impossible. It will cost the Government more to put down the disorder which now reigns in Sicily than it would have done to have constructed roads which would have enriched and civilized the country.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE.
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1871 (1,530), £830,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued	549
Amount Assured ...... Rs.	37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... „	2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid, and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premiums paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance, with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	35	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	38	9	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	41	4	0	30
35	115	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	125	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	3	4	64	9	4	50
55	166	4	8	93	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	181	6	8	102	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	3	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	0	30
35	39	3	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	42	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	6	8	48	5	4	50
55	61	5	0	60	6	8	59	12	8	55
60	78	0	0	74	12	8	73	15	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

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The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives assured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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Bombay.

[illegible] ASSURANCE

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 710,886
Ditto Second ditto £1,312,469

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £390,890
Do. 1872 .... £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, goods on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ..... £ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	12	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR
WILL CLOSE ON
15TH NOVEMBER 1874,

and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits, being the Ninth, will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,[illegible], and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,[illegible] sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,317 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,[illegible] per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
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MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a corrective to Tropical Disease.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

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OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

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DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP SOLUTION are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'
LIQUID PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all ferruginous preparations prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded, for women suffering from uterine complaints, anæmia for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action [illegible] blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons [illegible] their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

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SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphites employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

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MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

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